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CADESCA MEETING CONCLUDES, PROGRAM APPROVED

FL071620 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0135 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- The first regular meeting of the Action Committee for the Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America [Comite de Accion de Apoyo para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centro America] (CADESCA) concluded today with the approval of the new organization's first activities program.

The program includes 2 main subjects with 13 priority action points, of which the most outstanding are the negotiation of $250 million for the Central American Common Market Fund and support for negotiations on the electrical interconnection of the region with Panama, Mexico, and Colombia.

According to the final document, the first action point is support for the negotiations that the Central American governments are conducting with the industrialized nations, in which an attempt will be made to obtain resources from other countries and international organizations, and to negotiate terms for the supply of goods and services that are indispensable to Central American economic and social development.

The second point concerns support for Central American aid intended to promote interregional trade, the opening of Latin American markets, and cooperation with other organizations. An attempt will also be made to increase production in Central America through the rehabilitiation, reactivation, and installation of agroindustrial and industrial firms with financing and coinvestments; increase exports; and provide incentives for cooperation in the food industry, among others.

The final document stressed the fact that in financial cooperation an attempt will be made to support the negotiations of the Central American Bank with Latin American and extraregional organizations. A provision is also made for technical cooperation and training beginning with the identification of requirements, the promotion of resources and programs, the promotion of greater use of information exchange networks between institutions, and the development of consulting and engineering services. Land, maritime, and air transport projects will also receive support.

For these activities, CADESCA will have a biennial [as received] administrative budget -- from 15 March 1984 to 15 March 1985 -- of $308,000. According to the third agreement, the headquarters of the new organization will be in the Republic of Panama.

At the meeting, Mexican Renward Garcia Medrano was confirmed as CADESCA executive secretary.

Sepulveda on Accomplishments

FL071657 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0145 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda today expressed hope that the international community will understand the opportunity it has at this time to help Central America.

In his closing remarks at the first regular meeting of the Action Committee for the support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America [Comite de Accion de Apoyo para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centro America] (CADESCA), Sepulveda indicated that this effort will be the responsibility of each of the countries in Latin America and the rest of the world.

Referring to the CADESCA, he said: We have adopted an important work program and have decided to make a vigorous appeal for international cooperation with Central America as clear and irrefutable proof of irrevocable Latin American solidarity. He reaffirmed world cooperation as an appropriate means to overcome the problems being confronted on the Latin American isthmus.

He indicated that the committee will work on support and improvement in basic areas: the reactivation and strengthening of trade; seeking new businesses, coininvestments and cofinancing; and increasing export production with the clear aim of moving toward economic integration.

Sepulveda added that the committee will try to find resources outside the region to support programs and projects, a task that requires perserverance and patience. In addition to the Latin American effort, a will and an interest in contributing to institutions is required from other countries. For this reason, he said, it was decided to write an appeal to international cooperation with Central America, a document which is of great political value and significance. He stated that in this document Latin Americans reiterate to the international community that the severe crisis affecting Central America, which threatens peace and the development of economic activity in the area, has deep roots in the continuing deterioration of its economic and social conditions.

We have noted that solutions to the problem should be sought through broad and effective cooperation without preconditions or discrimination, within a framework of absolute respect for the principles governing relations among states.

He stressed that the committee constitutes an ideal mechanism for channeling international cooperation in accordance with the plans and priorities of Central Americans themselves, defined in an autonomous manner in an atmosphere of plurality and unity, and free from all types of pressures and foreign meddling.

The Guatemalan delegation voiced satisfaction over the agreements reached in the first CADESCA meeting because the means for our peoples' survival can only be found in economic integration. On behalf of its government, it ratified the commitments to the Contadora Group and considered CADESCA a categoric Latin American response to the subcontinent's crisis.

The Panamanian delegation pointed out that CADESCA's biannual program of activities is one more proof of Latin American sensitivity and solidarity that must serve as an example for the international community.

SWISS ENVOY COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS, RELATIONS

PY080049 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (NA) -- Swiss Ambassador to Argentina Jean Pierre Keusch has said here that Great Britain will probably reply "very soon" to the latest Argentine proposal to resume negotiations on the Malvinas Islands, and he emphasized "the good will" shown by the two countries in reaching "positive understandings."

Keusch noted that the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires "is not aware of" negotiations aimed at arranging a meeting between Raul Alfonsin and Margaret Thatcher, "at least for the immediate future."

In an exclusive interview with NA, Keusch also conveyed the Swiss Government's concern about the fate of six missing persons of Swiss origin, and focused on the reactivation of bilateral relations and the expectations among foreign investors resulting from the installation in Argentina of a constitutional government.

As is known, the Swiss Embassy has been in charge of British affairs in Argentina since the Malvinas war, and Keusch's appointment 1 and 1/2 years ago stemmed from "the need to promote a new rapprochement" between the two countries, which engaged in a bloody war in 1982.

During the interview, Keusch declined to give further details on his actions as a "liaison" between the governments in London and Buenos Aires, since his mission "is one of good will and both parties have interpreted it as such."

Commenting on the British Government's reply to the latest Argentine proposal, Keusch said this reply could be sent "very soon."

"Although we have no details, it is possible to believe that this reply will be sent soon," Keusch said. He emphasized the "good will shown by the two governments to promote rapprochement, to reestablish relations, and to reach a positive understanding."

Keusch also emphasized "the important role" played by the Swiss Embassy in "its good-will mission" and "Switzerland's historic neutrality," which enabled him "to undertake this mission because we know that we enjoy the confidence of both countries."

About the June visit of two British MP's, George Foulkes (Labour) and Cyril Townsend (Conservative), Keusch said that he has received "no indication" in this respect and noted that "we should wait and see whether the visit is official or unofficial."

Keusch stated that Switzerland "would not be making the effort it is making this year to strengthen its ties with Argentina had it not been for the change of government." He also attached "great value" to Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's visit to Berne, where he conferred with his Swiss counterpart "officially for the first time in the history of the two countries."

CAPUTO ON NICARAGUA, ARMS SALES TO HONDURAS

PA080246 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 3 Mar 84 p 13

[Article by Blanche Petrich]

[Excerpts] The Argentine Government has pledged to stop sending arms to Central America, to give political support to Nicaragua's sovereignty against threats of intervention, and to support the Sandinist revolutionary process through technical cooperation and financing, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said yesterday.

Caputo admitted that an arms shipment was sent to Honduras in December 1983, but he pointed out that that purchase was made during the military government that was in power before Raul Alfonsin was elected.

During a press conference at the end of his official visit to Mexico, the foreign minister said that Argentina's civilian government has decided "that no more arms will be sold to Central America."

As he inaugurated Mexico-Argentina Week at the UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico] yesterday in the presence of UNAM Rector Octavio Rivero Serrano and Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, Dante Caputo also said that any government that regularly violates the fundamental rights of man loses it moral legitimacy, adding that "human rights are violated not only by action but by inaction."

He forcefully referred to various plans to reduce military spending, promote regional disarmament, and pursue the peaceful use of nuclear energy. He said that the Argentine Government is willing to further consider the possibility of signing the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which bans the use of nuclear arms in Latin America, and he dismissed the idea that it might join the South Atlantic military pact, which he described as "discriminatory."

DEPUTY ALLEGES BERI REPORT PART OF PLOT

PY071840 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Mar 84 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- National Deputy Roberto Sanmartino (Radical, Santa Fe) denounced the existence of a plot aimed at destabilizing the government. He said it was being masterminded "by international banking, its agents in the financial sector, and a few petty crooks among labour union leaders."

Sanmartino said yesterday after meeting with President Raul Alfonsin that evidence of the plot includes recent "strike activity and factory take-overs," and accused the New York office of the Swiss firm Beri SA of being part of the banking sector conspiracy.

"This (international) consulting firm is trying to destabilize the country.... It's already saying that no investment (in Argentina) should be considered safe beyond 1987, it's trying to stop this democracy which has cost Argentines so much." Sanmartino rapped Beri SA for allegedly having told its clients that "Alfonsin's chances of staying in power to 1987 are between 40 and 60 percent."

The Lower House labour committee chairman added "this really worries me because I understand that Argentine workers, once again, will be used" in the destabilization effort which is "being aided by factory take-overs and strike activity."

## CGT LEADERS REJECT ALFONSIN SALARY POLICY

PY071848 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (DYN) -- A plenum of secretaries general of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] today rejected the government salary policy and criticized President Alfonsin's reply to the workers' demands as "insufficient." The plenum was held at the headquarters of the Textile Workers Association (AOT), and it began well behind its 1000 scheduled time.

The delay was caused by a meeting of the executive committee, which took place first in order to put the finishing touches on the document that was later submitted to the plenum and to analyze recent developments in the Senate regarding the labor law. The executive committee meeting was attended by Jorge Triaca, Osvaldo Borda, Roberto Digon, Pedro Goyeneche, Armando Cavalieri, Manuel Diz Rey, and others.

The plenum approved a document stating that the government's economic and salary policy is unsatisfactory because it is superficial and does not attack the roots of the problem. The document also says that the inflationary race with the subsequent deterioration of salaries is continuing, and it questions the official assertion that wage increases higher than the cost of living index represent a salary rebound, because real inflation is higher than the 17 percent calculated by the government.

It also refers to the reply given by President Alfonsin, noting that the participation offered by the government does not contemplate all the economic, social, and political elements necessary to get the country moving. It only addresses aspects of labor demands that fall short of representing the full role of the labor movement in a modern society.

The plenum also disapproved the government's labor reorganization bill, underscoring the "loyalty" of the Justicialist senators in supporting the CGT position on this matter as well as the understanding shown by other congressional blocs.

### Days of Struggle Announced

PY072233 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The plenum of secretaries general of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] ended after 1530, but the document rejecting the salary increase granted by the government was not released. During the plenum, the government's socioeconomic policy was harshly criticized.

At the end of the meeting, Saul Ubaldini said that days of struggle lie ahead, but we are aware of this and act with faith.

Addressing the plenum, Saul Ubaldini, one of the four secretaries general of the unified CGT, maintained that democracy means a democracy free of hunger, if it is not to be a dictatorship. Referring to the announced acts of support for the government being prepared by a Radical leader in the next few days, Ubaldini said that we are not impressed by mobilizations, but the day we decide to do so we will take to the streets. Referring to President Alfonsin's memorandum answering the requests made by the union leaders who visited him on 23 February, Ubaldini said that it seems as if he is still engaged in his electoral campaign, making promises and not fulfilling them.

Jorge Triaca, another secretary general of the CGT, said that those who are in government should take care of it. We are going to take care of the opposition.

PARTICIPATION IN 'UNITAS' EXERCISES RULED OUT

PY072224 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2052 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Mar (DYN) -- Defense Minister Raul Borras today ruled out the possibility of Argentina this year participating in the "Unitas" exercises, which are jointly carried out by the U.S. and Latin American armed forces. Borras added that the process of reorganization of the Argentine Armed Forces "will take a long time, perhaps years."

Shortly before departing for Tandil, Buenos Aires Province, to visit two military units, Borras made the following statement at Aeroparque airport this afternoon: "This is a reorganization that will take a long time, perhaps years."

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF EASTER ISLAND ANALYZED

PY032055 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[By Adolfo Coronato]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Feb (DYN) -- The decision to build an expensive port on lonely Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean, a decision that has just been made by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, and the evidence that the Chilean military regime is planning to turn the island into a strategic enclave has given rise to all sorts of geopolitical speculation over the southern seas of this part of the world, an area that has always been particularly sensitive.

Analysts have not failed to note that the Chilean president's decision was made just when Argentine diplomats are trying to revert the (?Malvinas) [words indistinct] "prewar situation," in an attempt to cripple the foundations of the "fortress Falkland" [in English] policy and, more specifically, to stop the construction of a giant military base on the islands. As for the Beagle conflict, the order by Pinochet came like a "dessert" after the recent meeting at the Vatican, where a document signed on the occasion stressed the need for an agreement reached by peaceful means.

Before the Malvinas war, Argentina regarded any military buildup or announcement of geopolitically strategic policies by Chile as an attempt to put pressure to reach a final settlement in the Beagle dispute.

Now that this ghost has vanished, it is reasonable to expect that the decision by Pinochet will once again cause concern and give rise to all sorts of suppositions, in an atmosphere of traditional distrust that has been recently spurred by political-military alliances between London and Santiago and by the role played by Washington in this part of the world, a role that has never been very clear.

The estimated cost of the port is $25 million. Salvador Tarodo, the director of the Hydraulics Institute, has reported that the port area, which will be of 11.7 hectares, will be enclosed by a 660-m pier and a 220-m breakwater.

Ships of up to 7-m draft, cargo ships of up to 3,000 tons, and military patrol boats will be able to operate at the new port.

Admiral Luis de los Rios has said: "The port will be a geopolitical projection of Chile into the Pacific. U.S., German, and Japanese scientists are doing research on the underwater mountain range that forms an arch at Easter Island and then extends toward Panama. This mountain range has many deposits of metallic and sulfuric minerals."

Captain Ariel Gonzalez, a former governor of the island, has stated that the construction of the port "means an act of sovereignty," and that "immediate dividends are not to be taken into account when sovereignty and geopolitical interests are at stake."

Many of the consequences and lessons of the Malvinas war still remain unclear. One of them is that Easter Island has emerged as an important strategic spot, a mandatory stopover for the flights from U.S. bases in the Pacific Ocean to the South Atlantic.

It is also clear that had it not been for the "fortress Falkland" policy, which has been strongly advocated by "Maggie" Thatcher, it would have been unlikely for Easter Island to acquire such a strategic importance. The Easter Island-Malvinas Islands route, which passes by Punta Arenas in southern Chile, is an alternative to the South Atlantic route.

Easter Island also connects with Ascencion Island (central Atlantic), Diego Garcia Island (Indian Ocean), and the Malvinas Islands (South Atlantic) triangle, opening new routes and "blue areas" into the Pacific Ocean. Easter Island will obviously become a part of the Western security system in the Southern Hemisphere.

It remains to be known what kind of green light in Washington led Pinochet to make his decision.

There is still another question: What will happen to the Easter Island pro-independence movement? It is good to recall that Great Britain has not given up the claim that "the will of the islanders" must be respected, as it did in the specific case of the Malvinas Island.

No comments have thus far been made on these issues in Buenos Aires.

TROCCOLI DISCUSSES POLICE ROLE IN DEMOCRACY

PY072135 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Mar 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said yesterday the government's "greatest commitment" is that "it will never use the federal police to even disturb a political opponent, nor as a tool to deny human rights, nor for any unspeakable purposes."

During a ceremony which marked the beginning of the academic year at federal police schools, the minister also called on the police officer corps to "defend democracy to its uttermost consequences, with unyielding faith in the future of the Republic."

Troccoli announced that a special anti-terrorist police team "is already working," and that "it will be integrated to the police force as the circumstances require."

"It would be naive not to acknowledge that with the course we have set, more than just a few interests are being affected," Troccoli said, and charged that "the de facto alliance which ruled the country, and, to the extent that it represented sectorial interests, destroying the social fabric and bastardizing the role of the state," is plotting to "disturb the government's actions by using their ample resources."

He emphasized that "police officers must not be the mere witnesses of history, but must instead be devoted to preserving the rule of law," and that this would be achieved through a "republican and democratic police education."

## POSSIBLE SATELLITE FRAGMENTS FALL OVER SAO PAULO

PY072230 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo -- The Aeronautics Accident Prevention and Research Service [Servico de Investigacao de Acidentes Aeronauticos] of the Aerospace Technical Center [CTA] yesterday concluded the collection of more than 10 kg of metal fragments that fell on several houses in the Vila Maria neighborhood of this city on Monday morning. The CTA did not release a report, but some officials have admitted that they are parts of a turbine which probably exploded in the air, or of a disintegrated satellite.

When the inhabitants of a six-block area in the Vila Maria neighborhood heard loud noises on their roofs, they called the police in the belief that some criminals were throwing rocks. A police patrol discovered that they were metal fragments weighing up to 100 grams a piece and between 5 and 10 centimeters in size. The fragments were made of an alloy similar to antimony, and some of them had markings on them.

The fragments were collected with the help of a number of people, the police, and Major Max Matos of CTA. They were then handed over to the laboratories of the Space Activities Institute. After analysis, the CTA board will release a report on their possible origin. The first theory is that the turbine of an aircraft could have exploded at a high altitude, although the air control system did not record the passage of any plane at that time. According to the second, theory, the fragments came from a deactivated satellite that disintegrated upon entering the earth's atmoshpere.

## COMPUTER MARKET RESTRICTIONS ANALYZED

PY062111 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Commentary by Josue Souto Maour Mussalem]

[Text] The Brazilian computer community is watching for the possible effects of the package of agreements recently struck by the U.S. and the Brazilian Governments in the economic, military, and scientific and technological fields.

And the computer community's attention is justified because of a rash statement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz concerning market restrictions.

Brazil, through the Special Secretariat of Infomatics (SEI) -- an agency of the National Security Council -- has been maintaining an unswerving policy of market restrictions, basically aimed at protecting the Brazilian computer industry, chiefly in the field of microcomputers. These restrictions are endorsed by most Brazilians who are either directly or indirectly involved in computers have their advantages and their risks. The advantages are:

1. A stimulus for the creation of a national industrial establishment for the production of computer equipment of undeniable strategic value in the economic and military fields.

2. The creation of a national industrial establishment directly implies the creation of a "critical mass" in the scientific and technological fields, thus reducing dependency from abroad in terms of computer technology.

3. A reduction in political, military, and industrial dependence on more developed countries, in keeping with the principle of the sovereignty of the Brazilian nation.

The closing of the computer market to foreign participation obviously implies other advantages, although we will not mention them here. In addition, the computer area is so broad that it cannot be covered in one or two articles. However, in addition to its advantages, the closing of the computer market also involves risks that should not be neglected, such as:

1. The considerable gulf between Brazilian technology and U.S., French, British, and Japanese technology, just to mention Western countries. This gulf will not be overcome by the sole effort of a country like Brazil, which has scarce financial resources and which is being hit by a serious economic crisis. In fact, even a mere approach to the level of technological development of those countries will be difficult under the present critical conditions of the Brazilian economy.

2. The short time available for the training of the human resources who will make up the "critical mass" and who must be at a higher technological level. That is, Brazil has already created a "critical mass" for its current computer technology "status," but precious time will be needed to create the "critical mass" that will allow us to enter a more advanced technological stage.

3. The difficulties that the capitalization of the computer sector will encounter in the coming years in view of the crisis the country is going through. Several computer manufacturers are "in the red." This is also a risk for our future.

Based on an historic analogy, it could be argued that the Brazilian car manufacturing sector developed under the protection of high tariff barriers, which to some extent also implied the closing of the market. But the analogy would not be perfect because the Brazilian Government invited foreign car manufacturers to open branches in Brazil. The closing of the computer market is quite complex, because it deals with an area in which technological changes occur very swiftly.

We should not have xenophobic ideas about foreign capital invested in the computer sector. But we should pay attention to the most important part of a computer, its "software," or programs, which are the heart of those fantastic machines that store and supply information.

The closing of the computer market may have to confront difficulties, after all, perfection is not easy to attain, but the measure can be credited with the defense of the incipient Brazilian computer industry.

The concept of closing the computer market might need revision, but always taking into account political and economic factors and social repercussions.

U.S. computer technology is far and away the world's most advanced. A technological partnership in this area could be advantageous if it is shared by the Brazilian computer industry and provided the characteristics of the Brazilian computer market are taken into account.

## BRIEFS

RECORD INFLATION RATE -- The 12.3-percent inflation rate of February has pushed the accumulated inflation rate of the last 12 months to a record of 230.1 percent. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Mar 84 p 1 PY]

PINOCHET DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH JOURNALISTS

PY072113 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] Alluding to a slander campaign against him and members of his family, President Pinochet today said that truth will prevail. He added that he has not considered the possibility of undertaking legal actions against the publication making the charges, because if I did, he said, they would charge that I am trying to silence them.

The president discussed this and other national issues during a breakfast meeting with journalists accredited to Government House. The meeting with the president started at 0800 and ended at approximately 0930.

Beginning, the president said that there will be no cabinet changes. He said: For the time being, I am not thinking of making any cabinet changes.

Regarding the nunciature issue, the president said that the government is following the issue with particular interest and that it is awaiting a Supreme Court decision. He added that the government's interest in the issue has been repeatedly conveyed to Pope John Paul II. Regarding an alleged request submitted by the Army generals to refuse the granting of safe-conducts, he said that no such request has been submitted either by a group or by an individual. There is no pressure, since it is uncalled for. There is no request or complaint. In this regard, the president noted that the Army is a [words indistinct]. He added that there are no problems between the president and the nuncio.

Asked whether Chile is involved in an arms race, undertaking an arms buildup, he said: The objective of manufacturing military equipment is merely to meet the requirements of our Armed Forces in view of the measures resulting from the Kennedy Amendment. Perhaps this is the best favor the United States could have done for us since it was an incentive to promote our production capacity. As a result, we have developed technology, and we are also engaged in some exports, which in addition to being a source of jobs is also a source of income. But Chile is not involved in an arms race.

During his meeting with the journalists, the president also discussed the issue of presidential houses. In this regard, Pinochet said: Certain publications have said many slanderous things about government properties that I allegedly own. I must add that my present residence located on Presidente Errazuriz Street is a normal middle-class house that belongs to the Army command. The Cerro Castillo presidential palace was bought many years ago by another administration. I occasionally use this house, but it is not mine either. The [name indistinct] house is over 100 years old, it is the Army commander's country house. The Lo Curro residence is the future official residence for Chilean presidents. [passage indistinct]

Regarding the recent incidents in Punta Arenas, the president said that the government has studied all measures, which will be enforced at the proper time. But it is also aware that the great majority of Chileans do not support the political leaderships that are promoting these incidents.

He added: I want to note that rumors stating that I have softened are completely false. But people must also know that I am on a democratic path, that I will always act in keeping with the Constitution, and that I am governing with the help of the Chilean people, that is, with the support of all those sectors that act in keeping with national interests and not with those that want to assume power to fulfill their own selfish interests.

Referring to the National Intelligence Center, the president said that there are still some persons demanding that I dismantle it. [Words indistinct] I have enough support through the statements made by the defense minister of a neighboring country who pointed out that extremism flourished in his country due to the suppression of the domestic intelligence service.

Regarding [words indistinct], we also have many different points of view. I think that Chileans have a short memory and have forgotten that on 10 September 1973 the city was virtually besieged by extremists armed with 30,000 handguns, and who now want to return to the situation we have already experienced [words indistinct] that nothing has changed and that haven't learned anything new.

Regarding the economic reactivation, the president said that he will review a 5-year development plan with the finance minister. He added that the [word indistinct] indexes have been positive, and that these show that the country is experiencing a gradual economic recovery.

AD SCORES GOVERNMENT, DEMANDS 'URGENT' CHANGES

PY072220 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] rejects the government plan, which is only natural because its grounds and the way it has been written presuppose and demand that the so-called 1980 Constitution, which the AD has declared illegitimate, must be accepted.

We reject this plan, including the eventual call for plebiscites and/or consultations in order to approve this project, or any other type of plan. These are vain attempts to keep an exhausted regime in power that will cause irreparable damage to the nation. The AD gave a lengthy explanation of its position regarding this matter in the statement it released on 1 February 1984.

Later on in the document, the AD stated that everyone is convinced that there is no desire on the government's part to reestablish democracy.

The bringing to trial of ministers, officials, and numerous bank executives, an unknown spectacle in our history, can now be added to the scandals of the firings, the poverty, the exiles, and the country's getting into debt, thus unveiling the farce of the much-preached successful economy and the direct responsibility of the chief of state in this scandal, the scope of which is still unknown, regarding the naming of officials, the approving of laws, and the economic management of the country.

The opposition organization also stated that the despicable attitude regarding the lack of deference with which government representatives have acted toward the pope regarding the refugees in the nunciature can also be added to the list. Chile's prestige has once again been affected because of this case.

The AD stressed that no one can understand what is the purpose of the delay in agreeing to the pope's solution, nor with the campaign of harassment against the church.

The political and moral crisis that the country is suffering has reached extreme limits and there is an urgent need for a basic political change that must include the highest authorities. The government lacks coherence, and it does not even have a minimum of greatness to face the problems that the government itself has created. It can only react with repression, threats, and proscription. It will not be with these weapons, including the draft law on antiterrorism, that it will be able to hide its failure.

The AD stated that Chile needs the termination of a regime that provokes violence, stagnation, and isolation. Chile must once again become a decent country that will include a desire for justice, respect for human rights, freedom, and work.

WORKERS COMMAND RECEIVES MARXIST SUPPORT

PY072350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The so-called National Workers Command has accepted Marxist support in the protest to be held on 27 March. Rodolfo Seguel reached this agreement with representatives of the People's Democratic Movement [MDP], which includes communists and extreme leftist groups. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Confederation of Copper Workers. On this occasion, it was reiterated that the peaceful protest will be held on the announced date.

At the same time, the MDP representatives admitted that they will keep in contact with the Democratic Alliance this year in order to act jointly and to promote actions against the government.

It was also disclosed that shortly the three organizations will [words indistinct].

Despite this, Seguel and the MDP leader denied any connection between political and labor union matters. However, some time ago members of the so-called National Workers Command admitted that politics were related to labor union activities. [Words indistinct] Democratic Alliance to unite the Marxist-Leninist and extreme leftist groups asserted that nothing will stop them from carrying out various actions against the government, no matter what the consequences.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RENEWS STATE SECURITY DECREE

PY071503 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The GAZETTE today reports that the Interior Ministry has issued a decree renewing the state of threat to internal peace [estado de peligro de perturbacion de la paz interior].

The preamble of the decree says that since the conditions that motivated the implementation of Interior Ministry Decree No 1049 issued on [words indistinct] still prevail, it has decided to enforce the decree of state of threat to internal peace for a 6-month period as of 11 March 1984.

SUBVERSIVE PLAN TO ATTACK RADIO STATIONS REVEALED

PY071501 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] All security services are in a state of alert in view of a possible extremist attack against a Santiago radio station.

Although there is complete secrecy around this (?issue), security services [words indistinct] a subversive plan to (?take by force) [words indistinct] to broadcast Marxist slogans.

This attack reportedly will be carried out by members of the outlawed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] and the Communist Party. Numerous subversives are reportedly to be involved in this attack, which is supposed to take place either this week or next.

### Santiago Radio Carreras Attacked

PY080256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Mar (AFP) -- An unidentified team of six armed commandos tonight attacked Radio Carreras, located in the Chilean capital. After tying up the staff, the commandos cut normal programming to broadcast a proclamation against General Augusto Pinochet's government.

Carabineros sources have indicated that the action, which lasted 10 minutes, was carried out by individuals armed with submachine guns who took over the studios of the radio station and shut the personnel up in the bathroom before broadcasting their attack against the military regime.

According to a report, the police carried out an exhaustive inspection of the premises of Radio Carrera. They found and defused an explosive device.

Radio reports indicate that the attackers were five men and a woman.

### Concepcion Station Bombed

PY081045 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Concepcion, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that a strong explosion tonight destroyed the transmitter of the local government radio station Radio Nacional. The explosion shook the Santa Juana district, where the radio station's transmitter is located. The station had to suspend broadcasts while security agents and Carabineros carry out an investigation.

## SUBVERSIVES MACHINE-GUN CARABINEROS PRECINCT

PY071640 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Subversives have attacked a Carabineros precinct in the Pudahuel community. This is the second time in 3 weeks that subversives have attacked a Carabineros precinct. According to police sources, unidentified persons in a car machine-gunned the Carabineros building, shattering some of the windows. The Carabineros, who returned fire, have started an investigation.

## SECURITY FORCES ARREST 24 'LEFTISTS' IN SANTIAGO

PY080151 Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Today 24 leftists were arrested by members of the police and security forces during a raid carried out at a school where arms and large amounts of subversive material were found. The semiofficial news agency ORBE pointed out that these persons had plans to be carried out before 27 March, the day on which the opposition will hold the eighth day of national protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

According to members of the security forces, the following was seized during the raid: ammonia gelatin, explosive chemicals, homemade grenades, primers, ammunition, a Chilean Air Force uniform, two printing sets, and other items.

CHURCH CENSURES PRIEST FOR MIR INVOLVEMENT

PY071944 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Santiago archbishop's office has suspended Father Marotto because of his refusal to stop his political activities as spokesman of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR.

In an official communique, the Santiago archbishop's office reported that in the last few days Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno has held two meetings with Father Rafael Marotto. The communique added that the archbishop carefully listened to the priest, who informed him about his ideas and activities and about his participation in political activities. The communique noted that in keeping with what is established in Cannon Law, Archbishop Fresno decided to suspend Father Rafael Marotto Perez from his religious duties.

S. AFRICA WANTS TO TRANSFER MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

PY062051 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Mar (AFP) -- The South African Weapons Corporation (Armscor) is interested in transferring military technology to Chile, Armscor President Piet Marais stated today in Santiago. This possibility is strong, Marais stated on inaugurating an exhibit at the Fourth International Air Fair (FIDA) organized by the Chilean Air Force.

Chile is extremely interested in our weapons because it is fighting a war against terrorism, and in this sense South Africa is prepared to grant all its experience to countries with which it maintains military friendship, Marais added. Armscor is displaying sophisticated electronic equipment and a selection of the 143 varieties of arms it is manufacturing at the FIDA-84 Fair. Special emphasis is being put on the Kukri, an air-to-air missile system for supersonic aircraft.

Marais stated that the South African enterprise is a highly attractive supplier for potential clients, because it provides accessories for its products, including the necessary training, technical skills, and continuous service.

Marais added that Armscor was formed after the boycott on the sales of weapons imposed on South Africa by the United Nations in 1977 as condemnation for its discriminatory policy against the black population.

JUSTICE MINISTER LARA RAPPED FOR CRITICISM

PA070452 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Bogota -- The position of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla deteriorated over the past few hours when it was revealed that the Central Political Commission of the Liberal Party has sent a letter to head of state Belisario Betancur. The letter asks the president to give his position on Minister Lara Bonilla's actions.

Meanwhile, the judges and magistrates who are led by Magistrate Jaime Pardo Leal, president of the National Association of Judiciary Branch Officials and Employees, have approved a statement condemning Minister Lara Bonilla's tasteless description of Judge Julian Rojas Otalora. In the document, the 12 members of the judiciary branch said that Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla went too far in his criticism of the judge.

MORE THAN 300 FAMILIES FLEE GUERRILLAS IN YACOPI

PA070454 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] According to reports from the police and the parish priest of Otanche, Boyaca Department, more than 300 families have arrived in this municipality to seek protection following continuous death threats from guerrilla groups that are operating in a rural area of Yacopi. The priest said that 600 peasants, including 100 children, have abandoned their farms in Yacopi Municipality because of death threats from subversives. Already, a group of 200 people from El Topacio in the Yacopi area are lodged in several schools, because Otanche does not have adequate facilities to house the children.

The authorities are already carrying out an extensive investigation in order to deploy Army troops to the areas where the peasants live.

BRIEFS

NEW ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Perparim Sinani, Albanian ambassador to Colombia, has presented his credentials to Colombian President Belisario Betancur. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Mar 84 p 19-C PA]

LARGE INDIAN RESERVATION -- The Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute, INCORA, today reserved the largest expanse of land ever for any Indian community, in the upper and middle Guajira region. The grant appoints the local Indians as the sole owners of this mountain range, a move duly approved by the government and the law. The reservation covers the Riohacha-(Paramaichon) Highway, crosses the Atlantic littoral, and extends to the Venezuelan border, an area of more than 959,000 hectares. INCORA Director Ernesto Munoz Orozco said the government must provide enough economic resources to develop the Guajira area. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84 PA]

ALVAREZ ON STRIKES, PIPELINE DAMAGE, DIALOGUE

PA080039 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The national government's decision not to engage in a dialogue with those who express attitudes that are detrimental to state security and the national economy was stressed by Government Minister Vladimiro Alvarez Grau today when referring to the sabotage of a section of the oil pipeline a kilometer from Baeza at daybreak this morning.

Alvarez Grau categorically rejected this kind of action, which contradicts the demands for redress posed by various sectors and which, in the case of Napo, has involved acts he described as criminal, detrimental to the country as a whole, and meriting absolute repudiation by the citizens.

He added that certain political activists, sectional and cantonal authorities, and deputies and authorities elected in the last elections, who are part of [words indistinct] are promoting the strikes.

[Begin Alvarez recording] The Armed Forces have taken charge of protecting the trans-Ecuadoran oil pipeline. As you know, the strike in Pastaza Province has been resolved. The strike in Magua has also been resolved, through a note that we sent on Friday, 2 March, to the president of the Lago Agrio council; the terms were agreed to on Saturday, around noon.

Regrettably, the people of Baeza and Tena have insisted on a series of demands. The government has always been open to dialogue on this issue, and the entire country knows it. What we cannot permit -- and all towns in the country must be clearly aware of this -- is the destruction of the infrastructure and the system, on the pretext of pressing for goals and improvements in towns.

The inhabitants of Napo Province, certain activists within strike committees that have been organized, and certain elected deputies and officials who have not yet assumed office have promoted these de facto activities, which have now become acts of sabotage, including the destruction of 15 bridges and other planned actions, as well as the actual destruction of a portion of the pipeline. [end recording] As a result of the damage to the pipeline near Baeza, the export of Ecuadoran crude oil was today suspended. According to reports form the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] the explosion was the result of sabotage perpetrated by unidentified assailants who used dynamite. The explosion ruptured the pipeline and paralyzed the pumping station. Some 5,000 barrels of crude oil were lost at the site of the explosion.

CEPE (?technicians) feel that the damage can be repaired within the next 12 hours. This means that the problem may be solved by tomorrow. The official report adds, however, that this depends on whether the inhabitants of Baeza, who are currently on a [word indistinct] strike, allow the work to be carried out.

According to reports from [words indistinct] and members of the Napo Strike Committee [Comite de Paro del Napo], technicians are currently repairing the break in the oil pipeline.

AMBASSADOR SUMMONED TO FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTRY

PY071849 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The Uruguayan ambassador to France today was summoned to the French Foreign Ministry to report on the implementation of the political timetable in Uruguay. According to news reports, Uruguayan Ambassador Daniel Darracq was received on behalf of the EEC. France is currently chairing the EEC Council of Ministers, and the French foreign minister voiced his country's concern over the elections issue. The reports do not give any further details of the meeting and no hints on Darracq's reply.

NAVY COMMANDER DISCUSSES ELECTION SCHEDULE

PY072045 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The commander of the navy today revealed that the Armed Forces and the political parties are willing to reach an agreement. However, Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio did not want to reveal the exact date of the national elections, but he added that the hope is to hold it on the last Sunday in November.

The military chief said that the answer to this question is known by the political parties, and that if an agreement is reached the established election schedule will be fulfilled. Invidio added that we are very close to reaching that objective, indicating that personal interests must be put aside in order to reach the common objective of achieving democracy. These remarks were made by Vice Admiral Invidio after the training vessel "Capitan Miranda" left Montevideo Port.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Admiral, some political parties have criticized the fact that the official statements do not mention or reaffirm the holding of national elections for November. What is your opinion?

[Invidio] Well, I believe that this is a sensitive question, difficult to answer in a way that people can understand. However, the political parties, the political sectors which have contacted us, know the exact answer.

[Reporter] Can you give an answer to the people?

[Invidio] I believe that for the time being we should keep things as they are. It would be a great joy to tell the people that if we reach an agreement the election schedule will obviously be fulfilled.

[Reporter] Excuse me, Vice Admiral, let me complete the question. You mean that if there is no agreement between the Armed Forces and the political parties during these negotiations the election schedule could be changed, meaning that there would be no elections in November.

[Invidio] I would not say that. I believe it can create problems and this is not intended. I believe that type of question should not be asked because you and I hope that on 28 November elections will be held. Therefore, if I were you I would not ask that question.

[Reporter] You said that if some agreements are not reached things could not remain as they are.

[Invidio] I did not say that. What I said is that the political parties, sectors of political parties, know the answer, and that for the time being we are maintaining discretion in order not to create false expectations which may hurt the negotiations. I believe that a great deal has already been said [words indistinct] create expectations. The people are going to find out. You want to know; I also want to know. Everyone will know at the appropriate time because in reality we all want the best. [end recording]

BISHOPS MEDIATE IN POLITICAL-MILITARY DIALOGUE

PY080115 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 7 Mar 84

[By Rubek Orlando]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 7 Mar (TELAM) -- A small group of Uruguayan clergymen headed by Canelones Bishop Msgr Orestes Nutti, secretary of the Episcopal Conference, is secretly mediating between the political parties and the Armed Forces now that they are resuming a dialogue seeking an understanding on the general elections scheduled for November 1984.

The mediators, who have already contacted political party leaders and military commanders, stubbornly refused to identify their interlocutors. They also refused to report whether specific solutions have been proposed or whether they have limited themselves to calling for good will between the two parties.

Some sources have suggested that the bishops should extend their mediation to the bitter quarrel between Blancos and Colorados, which is undermining the multiparty front, on whether they should participate in the elections while the proscription of the early-announced presidential candidate of the Blancos, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, continues.

BLANCO PARTY DEMANDS LEGALIZATION OF CP

PY080130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1936 GMT 7 Mar 84

[By Rubek Orlando]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 7 Mar (TELAM) -- The National Party (Blanco), in an extensive declaration that has been approved by the party's board of directors -- the police here have banned the release of the document -- has formally requested the lifting of the proscription against the Communist Party.

The three legal parties include, at least tacitly, the Communists in their demand that the lifting of the proscription against political organizations and politicians should be made prior to the elections that have been scheduled for November 1984. But only the radicalized Nationalist majority, which in a rush proclaimed Wilson Ferriera Aldunate -- who is a proscribed politician -- as its presidential candidate, has released a document demanding that the supporters of Marxism be allowed to operate legally.

The declaration, which includes a chapter calling for the legal and political status of said organization, states that the National Party bases its premise on the fact that no ideological organization can be proscribed as long as it does not resort to violence or instigate violence through its propaganda.

## LIFTING OF POLITICAL PROSCRIPTIONS SAID IMMINENT

PY080233 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] It has been reported that the repeal of Institutional Act No 4, which established political proscriptions, is imminent.

This has been reported by two news organizations, which gave more details on the subject. The decision will be made by the junta of general officers at its next meeting, EL DIARIO reported this afternoon.

The afternoon newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS also reported that the political restrictions imposed on Wilson Ferreira Aldunate may be lifted. This would be a direct result of the repeal of Institutional Act No 4.

Another direct result of the repeal of this act will be the lifting of restrictions on the Christian Democratic Party and other non-Marxist political organizations. It has been made clear that this action will not benefit the Communist Party, which would still be banned by the Law on Political Parties.

Concerning the banned leader of the Movement for the Fatherland [Ferreira Aldunate] the arrest warrant issued against him by a military court reportedly still stands.

Finally, a weekly has reported that Liber Seregni, a former leader of the Broad Front, will be released by mid-March.

## POLITICIAN'S LIFE REPORTEDLY THREATENED

PY061841 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Dr Hugo Batalla has told Radio El Espectador that he is maintaining a normal schedule despite the report of a possible attack against his life. He said that he still refuses to be protected by the police. [Words indistinct] Radio El Espectador on how things developed, Dr Batalla said the following:

[Begin recording] Look, the information that I can give you is scanty. On Friday night someone called me on behalf of the Human Rights Commission and I was told that they had to talk to me [word indistinct]. We set an appointment for Saturday morning. I met with (Dr Penaranda), a member of the Human Rights Commission, and he asked me whether I had been threatened. I told him that I had not, that I had not been threatened personally. Dr Penaranda told me that they had information from a classified but extremely reliable source that an attack was planned against my life. That is all. [end recording]

## BRIEFS

SALARY DETERIORATION IN 1983 -- The General Bureau of Statistics and Census has reported that the purchasing power of salaries fell 10.79 percent in 1983. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 29 Feb 84 p 1 PY]

## ARTICLE DESCRIBES DRUG ACTIVITY IN AMAZON REGION

PA080230 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Feb 84 p C-6

[Excerpts] Puerto Ayacucho, 24 Feb -- The Venezuelan authorities are investigating the thousands of trails and clandestine airports in the Amazonas territory that they suspect are being used for smuggling cocaine and marijuana.

Extensive cocaine and marijuana plantations can be found along the banks of the Tomo, Tuparro, and Guaviare Rivers in Colombia, not far from the Amazonas territory. The business is controlled by Colombian citizens who are directly connected with the international mafia. The authorities of our brother country, and, of course, their Venezuelan counterparts, know that no currency but the dollar circulates in Inirida, Colombia, simply because of the cocaine traffic. The cocaine is processed in this same area, where the plantations are located. The area has beautiful farms with a few head of cattle and fertile land suitable for cattle raising and the development of agricultural projects. However, these activities are spurned by enterprises dedicated to raising the evil weed, because it is even more profitable than the oil business. The traffickers also know that no one will bother them, because the law of the mafia and bribery prevail there. Modern planes land daily in the vast deserted areas and dense mountains of the Guaviare region to transport the drug to either Aruba or Curacao, or directly to any given point in the United States.

In Puerto Ayacucho, the capital city of the Amazonas territory, a 200-liter drum of gasoline costs 80 bolivares. However, the same drum of gasoline is purchased by the smugglers for as much as 300 bolivares in any spot along the Orinoco River or in San Fernando de Atabapo. This gasoline is introduced into Colombia via the Guaviare River until it reaches its final destination: the site where the cocaine is cultivated and processed, where that same drum of gasoline can cost up to 2,000 bolivares. The fuel is an essential ingredient in processing the cocaine paste, a novelty known around the world as "bazuco," which has caused great damage to youths throughout the world.

The cocaine paste is processed and prepared in the Colombian Amazon Jungle, the resulting drug shipments often being transported in commercial airplanes that serve the route between the Colombian and Venezuelan Amazon areas.

The Judicial Technical Police, PTJ, of Puerto Ayacucho is an orphaned organization, because it lacks the support of its mother institution in Caracas. This regional security institution does not even own a vehicle with which to fight drug trafficking. There is an urgent need to provide the PTJ with the technical equipment which will allow it to launch a campaign against drugs. It is absolutely necessary to appoint more personnel, provide vehicles, and create a separate drug investigation division. This is a pressing need in the region.

## BRIEFS

NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL -- President Jaime Lusinchi swore in Luis Beltran Guerra as the new attorney general on 21 February. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 22 Feb 84 p 1-13 PA]

## EL SALVADOR

### D'AUBUISSON ON PDC ATTACKS, U.S. VISA DENIAL

PA071527 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0801 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, an ultraconservative Salvadoran leader, last night said that he considers the fact that he has been attacked by the Christian Democrats and that the U.S. Government refused to grant him a visa unimportant.

Last Monday the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, presented a request to the Central Electoral Council, CCE, that D'Aubuisson withdraw from the 25 March presidential race because of legal problems and a "notorious lack of morals." Nevertheless, in a television message Maj D'Aubuisson termed the PDC demand a "farce" and "pure nonsense" and said there is no legal problem concerning his presidential candidacy.

The Christian Democrats argue that D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, cannot be a presidential candidate because he has already been elected a deputy. His presidential candidacy is not valid because he has not resigned this post. D'Aubuisson, however, argues that these claims have no legal basis and, in any case, he can always resign his post should he be elected president of the Republic. Likewise, he said that the Christian Democrats' accusations about his possible lack of "morals" are groundless.

The PDC bases its charges on the general knowledge that Maj D'Aubuisson is related to "death squads activities" and is considered responsible for the death of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. The extreme right-wing leader, however, stated that it could be said that the Christian Democratic candidate, Jose Napoleon Duarte, is "mentally unbalanced" and that his alleged "mental derangement" makes him unfit as a Salvadoran citizen.

D'Aubuisson said that his political adversaries are using "the intention of withdrawing" from the electoral campaign as a ploy by arguing that the CCE did not heed their demand, after an ARENA appeal caused Christian Democratic vice presidential candidate Pablo Alvergue to abandon the electoral race.

During a dinner hosted by a teachers' organization at a local hotel, D'Aubuisson said he considered unimportant the fact that the U.S. Governmant had refused to grant him a visa. Questioned by the press after the U.S. State Department's decision was announced, the conservative leader said that, far from harming him, the refusal is a benefit. He added that several members of his party are in Washington discussing the U.S. authorities' reasons for their decision.

### LEGAL AID OFFICE ISSUES DATA ON VIOLENT DEATHS

PA080156 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 1815 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] We have received a report from the Archbishop Oscar Romero Christian Legal Aid Office with statistics on the victims of political violence in El Salvador. The office states that its report does not contain figures on the thousands of civilians killed in cross fire, massacres in the areas of conflict, indiscriminate bombing by the Air Force, or the placement of bombs in public places; it adds, however, that these figures will be added to the report in time, after they have been verified by proper data collection and processing methods.

The report states: We note that a large percentage of the victims of political violence are not reported or witnessed, or else the bodies are simply buried or cremated without legal identification; thus our organization feels that the number of verified victims could be increased by at least 10 percent. In view of this, the Archbishop Oscar Romero Christian Legal Aid Office maintains that a total of 46,388 Salvadorans have been the victims of political violence from 1978 to the present. The Legal Aid Office adds that in due course a report will be issued for the 1975-77 period.

The document is accompanied by a chart entitled: Civilian Deaths in the 1978-83 Period From Political Violence Attributed to the Army, the Security Forces, and Paramilitary Squads. It gives a total of 42,171 civilians, including peasants, laborers, students, excutives, businessmen, priests, housewives, newsmen, and even an athlete and an artist. Another chart lists civilian deaths in 1983 from political violence. Last year alone, 5,569 Salvadorans were killed. We repeat that this information has been received in our newsroom. It was issued by the Archbishop Oscar Romero Christian Legal Aid Office, a nongovernmental Christian institution that was founded in 1965 to promote law and justice in El Salvador.

UNIDENTIFIED MEN FIRE ON ADVERTISING OFFICES

PA071852 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Some unidentified, heavily-armed men at about 1040 this morning fired several machine gun bursts from an unidentified vehicle at the offices of the Munes Publicity and Public Relations Advertising Agency, causing material damage and destroying the office's windows. The advertising agency belongs to Sigfrido Munes, who is the current Salvadoran ambassador to San Jose. No additional details of this attack have been reported.

COPREFA REPORTS DEATH OF RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

PA080014 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador -- date not given]

[Text] Rafael de los Angeles Cornejo and Joaquin Arnoldo Perez Salinas, members of the Salvadoran Red Cross, were murdered today by FMLN terrorists. The Red Cross volunteers were machine gunned this morning near the towns of Guadalupe and Verapaz, in the Department of San Vicente, as they were traveling in an ambulance along the road between the two towns. The vehicle was properly identified and was even sounding its siren. This crime confirms the murderous, indiscriminate nature of the actions of the extremist hordes that are operating in our country. This has been a COPREFA report.

Red Cross Issues Protest

PA071302 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0722 GMT 7 Mar 84

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The International Red Cross has issued an "energetic protest" over the killing of two Red Cross volunteers who were machine gunned in eastern El Salvador.

According to a joint communique issued late last night by the Salvadoran Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee, Rafael de los Angeles Cornejo, 22, and Arnoldo Perez Salinas, 16, were killed when their ambulance was shot at one the road to Guadalupe.

The Red Cross was careful not to identify the attackers, but Western diplomats believe that the ambulance -- with its siren wailing and lights flashing -- was apparently attacked from positions occupied by leftist guerrillas.

Heavy fighting took place yesterday in Guadalupe between the troops backed by Washington and the FMLN guerillas.

According to the communique, "(Red Cross) unit 106-01 came under fire at one the road between San Vicente and Guadalupe. The incident occurred at 0230 on 6 March while the unit was on a humanitarian mission, rescuing injured people."

The document adds that "the Salvadoran Red Cross and the International Red Cross Committee deplore the deaths of their two volunteers and energetically protest this violation of international human rights."

Finally, the communique urges both sides to respect the Red Cross and its emblem, equipment, and personnel.

COPREFA STATES POSITION ON 'MISINFORMATION'

PA080430 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Mar 84 p 32

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in condemning the death threats made by "minority extremist groups," has said that the "nationwide dissatisfaction with misinformation is in no way linked to the threat to the lives and safety of newsmen made by the self-styled Anticommunist Salvadoran Command (CAS)."

While declaring that "the Salvadoran Government, Armed Forces, and people reiterate their repudiation of such repugnant procedures," COPREFA, in order to prevent any confusion, which is a goal of the misinformation effort, listed the things that all Salvadorans reject:

"First, we reject the fact that our struggle for peace, development, and democracy is not considered noteworthy by some newspapers.

"Second, we reject the fact that violence and terror are all that some newsmen consider newsworthy.

"Third, we reject the fact that our reality is distorted and accommodated for the internal political purposes of other countries.

"Fourth, we reject the fact that other kindred peoples are not enjoying their legitimate right to be informed about our reality."

In its communique, COPREFA reiterated that these four points clearly summarize both the nature of misinformation and our people's feelings, and declared that one dramatic case of misinformation is the incredible justification of the massacre of women, children, and peasants by the terrorists a few days ago in an indiscriminate attack on a train between Aguilares and El Paisnal.

## EDITORIAL VIEWS STRIKES AS POLITICAL ACTIONS

PA072020 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Mar 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Labor Unrest in the Country Again"]

[Excerpts] For several days now, San Salvador and other major cities have been affected by strikes at organizations that provide essential services to the community, including the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security, ISSS; the National Administration of Water Works and Sewers, ANDA; the Institute of Supply Regulation, IRA; various banks; and other organizations. The resulting water and power shortage in San Miguel must be added to the acute shortages in all other sectors from which the city has been suffering for the past 4 years.

The wave of strikes clearly has a political cause, despite denials that this is true. We have been told that the situation is rendered more difficult because no "reprisals" can be taken against the strikers. In other words, because of the present circumstances, the citizens are defenseless in the face of such coercive actions. No one in the government would dare to enforce the law, the strikers believe, for fear of political repercussions; and to ensure that the message is clearly understood, only the ministries in the hands of leftist parties have been unaffected by the strikes.

The fact that some groups in state institutions want to illegally force a political course on the country, bypassing democratic means, is very grave. In this manner, the vices of the past are being revived, the democratization process has been scorned, and we are being pushed toward new forms of political despotism.

The strikes that are afflicting the country coincide with the guerrillas' strategy of leaving our citizens without the bare necessities of life. Thus, on one hand, electrical towers, crops, coffee plants, and public transportation are being destroyed, while on the other, our people are left without banks, water, medical attention, and government aid. This process victimizes everyone who lives here, even those, who, having been misguided, support the chaos. Our country cannot continue to be destroyed.

## GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY REPORTED

### Actions in San Miguel

PA071713 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] It has been reported from San Miguel that intense clashes occurred last night and early this morning when Army troops detected leftists in Chinameca village, some 135 km east of San Salvador. Military sources from the 3d Military Zone in San Miguel have indicated that, according to a preliminary report by Chinameca eyewitnesses, seven guerrillas were seriously wounded and taken to an area south of the village by their companions.

San Miguel authorities have requested the citizens' cooperation in the effort to control the civilian population that was started this morning in the country's third largest city. It has been indicated that the purpose of this activity is to locate leftists who have infiltrated San Miguel and might try to attack San Miguel gas stations and stores as well as political personalities in view of the presidential elections slated for 25 March.

Military sources have said that movement of extremists has been detected in San Miguel, and that the Armed Forces have started an operation to control the civilian population in order to avert incidents similar to those that recently occurred in San Salvador. Meanwhile, it has also been reported that intense clashes have occurred north of San Miguel, particularly in the neighborhood of Carolina and San Luis de la Reina.

In addition, it has been reported from San Vicente that from 2200 last night until 0600 civil defense patrols and San Vicente garrison members fought intensely to retain control of Verapaz, Guadalupe, and San Emigdio in San Vicente Department. Preliminary reports said that two civil defense patrolmen were killed and two others were wounded, and that three women were also wounded during the intense clashes. The confrontation ended when Army troops from San Vicente were transferred to these villages to restore order. It has not been confirmed whether two Salvadoran Red Cross volunteers, who tried to help the civilian population in these villages, were wounded during the clashes.

According to reports from Usulutan, explosions and artillery and rifle fire occurred in the small village of Alegria, some 120 km southeast of San Salvador. This village is not protected either by the Army or the civil defense system. For this reason, an Army operation against guerrillas in the neighborhood of this village is possible.

Finally, it has been reported from Chalatenango that electricity was restored to the department's villages early yesterday evening. Electricity has also been restored to villages north of San Salvador Department that were left without power because of dynamite attacks by FMLN guerrillas last Friday.

## Attacks in San Vicente

PA071245 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Communique released by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Three civilians -- a woman and two children -- were wounded in a terroist attack in the towns of Guadalupe and Verapaz, in San Vicente. The two towns were attacked at dawn today with indiscriminate fire from mortars and RPC-2 rocket launchers. As a result of this attack, the three civilians were wounded and several private homes were destroyed. This attack must be included in the campaign of attacks and threats launched by the FMLN as part of a boycott of the Salvadoran electoral process. Two volunteer civilian defense members died heroically in these actions, while two others were wounded.

## San Vicente, San Miguel Actions

PA071701 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos has received the following military report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front dealing with actions carried out as part of our "Long Live the Heroes and Martyrs of 28 February 1977" campaign:

At 0000 on 6 March, the Rafael Aquinada Carranza Battalion and vanguard units from the Carlos Arias Battalion of the FMLN attacked enemy positions in the town of Guadalupe, San Emigdio, and Verapaz, in San Vicente Department, which caused the dictatorship's forces to flee in disarray.

After these clashes, the towns were seized and the FMLN units and the people held political events to express the people's enthusiastic support for our revolutionary army. We recovered 4 G-3 rifles, 1,500 cartridges of 7.62 cal ammunition, one 9-mm pistol, grenades for G-3 rifles, and 1 military communications radio in these actions. We inflicted 19 casualties on the enemy, 10 dead and 9 wounded. We took four prisoners of war, but released them immediately.

Later, the enemy sent the (Tehuacan) Battalion from the 5th Brigade, San Vincente, to reinforce the positions under attack by the FMLN. FMLN forces intercepted the enemy columns and inflicted many casualties. This operation was called: "Long Live the Revolutionary Women Who Struggle for Liberty."

This was reported by Commanders Camilo Nelson and by Companero Ivan from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front.

There have also been new clashes in the northeastern region of San Miguel Department. Our forces inflicted 14 casualties on the puppet army. On Tuesday there were clashes between FMLN patrols and two Cazadores Battalions based in San Miguel. The clashes took place east of San Luis de la Reina. The enemy suffered 6 dead and 8 wounded among Domingo Monterrosa's troops.

This is the actual result of these operations. The revolutionary truth is not like the reports provided by COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee]. If the COPREFA reports were true, they would defeat the FMLN daily.

## Attacks on 3 San Vicente Towns

PA080013 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Residents of San Vicente Department have told YSU that skirmishes have taken place in three important towns in that department. Civilian sources said this about the confrontations:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified resident] Yes, indeed. Many people have been killed and wounded in these attacks. Three towns: Verapaz, the town known as El Tablon, and Guadalupe.

[Unidentified Reporter] Approximately how many people were killed?

[Resident] There have been quite a few. Quite a few have been brought to the Rosales Hospital.

[Reporter] How many would you say?

[Resident] About 20. [end recording]

## FMLN Claims Victories

PA080440 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Our vanguard units attacked the Guadalupe military base at 0005 on 6 March, assaulted and occupied the enemy's command post, and forced the thugs to flee in disarray, leaving military supplies behind. We immediately sabotaged the command post, the town hall, and the ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration] building by placing power explosives in them.

We also took action against places where enemy troops had dug trenches to resist our popular forces. The enemy's position in Guadalupe was defeated in 3 hours of combat. At 0430 we had gained control of all [words indistinct] in San Vicente.

At the same time that we were fighting in Guadalupe, another of our units attacked the San Emilio paramilitary base, forcing the enemy to flee in disarray. Meanwhile, we harassed the Verapaz military base with rifle and artillery fire, while our sapper units placed explosive charges in the commander's house. We also clashed with enemy reinforcements at km 51 on the Pan-American Highway. The reinforcements were members of the (Tehuacan) Battalion. [Words indistinct] four rifles and a great quantity war supplies.

Thus we continue to defeat injustice and repression.

## FPL-FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON ELECTIONS PROTEST NOTED

PA071717 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] We have received a communique from the political directorate of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Urban Front of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL-FMLN, reporting that this front carried out a sabotage action last Friday, 2 March, that consisted of a temporary occupation of three gas stations in San Salvador to protest the 25 March elections that they consider an electoral farce. In addition, the communique reports pressures and threats in various labor centers to urge the people to participate in the elections and to refrain from strikes to present their demands.

## VENCEREMOS CLAIMS HONDURAN TROOPS AT BORDER

PA071906 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] As Radio Venceremos has been reporting, Honduran General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, a pawn of the U.S. interventionist policy, placed Honduran troops along the Salvadoran border on 1 March. Honduran troops have been placed at various points along the border. In Colomoncagua, Honduras, there are four battalions. In Juniguara there has also been a concentration of troops. We have been informed that Honduran patrol units composed of 80 soldiers, each led by a lieutenant, have entered El Salvador on various occasions. These incursions have occurred in the (Roble Negro) and El Mojon area, northwest of San Fernando in Morazan Department.

The Honduran Army has increased its patrols around the Colomoncagua refugee camp and has militarized access routes. These movements by the Honduran Army are aimed at dislodging the Salvadoran refugees who have refused to be relocated. These movements by lackey Gen Alvarez Martinez, who has sold himself to the Yankees, are a preparation for new attacks on and penetration of our territory, something that the Honduran Army has done each time the Salvadoran dictatorship has been in trouble.

In view of these movements that violate our national sovereignty, the forces of our revolutionary army remain on the alert. Our FMLN forces remain in a state of combat, and there will be combat if Gen Alvarez Martinez insists on entering our national territory. We will defend with dignity the fatherland that the traitor Vides Casanova and the corrupt gang in power want to sell to the Yankees.

### Farabundo Marti on Honduran Troops

PA080345 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Attention, people of El Salvador, and the domestic and foreign press:

The Honduran Army is continuing to deploy troops along the Honduran-Salvadoran border. Troops belonging to General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez' puppet army have been deployed and are staging maneuvers north of the guerrilla Department of Chalatenango. At the same time that these unusual actions are being carried out by the Honduran Army on the border, and even inside Morazan Department, Alvarez Martinez, in coordination with Vides Casanova, has deployed his troops to points near Chalatenango. These maneuvers, designed by the Southern Command's strategists are intended to [words indistinct].

Ronald Reagan is thus intent on strengthening his demented policy of war and aggression to keep the Central American puppet regimes and the insolent imperialist domination afloat.

We call on the Honduran people and on the troops and the officers in the Honduran Army to keep the subservient and disorderly Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez from rendering Honduras the focal point of a regional war. The FMLN energetically protests these provocative and aggressive maneuvers being conducted by the Honduran Army a very short distance from Chalatenango and Morazan Departments.

### FMLN CLAIMS FOREIGN NEWSMAN CAPTURED BY TROOPS

PA080240 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] According to a last-minute report from Chalatenango Department, a foreign newsman was captured by the dictatorship's troops today, Wednesday. This happened on the road to Concepcion Quezaltepeque, north of the turnoff to Limon, in Chalatenango Department. We repeat this last-minute report. A foreign newsman was captured by the dictatorship's troops. This happened on the road to Concepcion Quezaltepeque, north of the turnoff to Limon, in Chalatenango Department.

## GUATEMALA

### MEJIA VICTORES SAYS NICARAGUA INVASION UNLIKELY

PA071942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1858 GMT 6 Mar 84

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Text] Guatemala, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, has said that a military invasion of Nicaragua would not resolve Central America's regional problems. In an exclusive statement to ACAN-EFE, Gen Mejia Victores said that the Guatemalan Army is structured to attend to the country's internal problems, not to involve itself abroad.

Gen Mejia Victores assessed the likelihood of a direct military invasion of Nicaragua as "very unlikely," because "the matter has cooled off so much that it would be difficult." After adding that "violence does not solve anything," the Guatemalan head of state insisted that his country's Army will not participate in any type of regional military maneuvers, and that it has not even received any proposals in this regard.

The most important issue for Central America, according to Gen Mejia Victores, is to prevent a conflict from taking place, because if it did it would be "a difficult wound to heal." Mejia Victores, who took power after the coup that toppled General Efrain Rios Montt on 8 August 1983, blamed the East-West conflict for the ills troubling the area.

Regarding the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] and the meager success of its attempted revival, Gen Mejia Victores, who is also the Guatemalan defense minister, told ACAN-EFE that the CONDECA meeting was called to analyze the strategic situation in the region.

Gen Mejia Victores was skeptical about the U.S. attitude toward Central America, although he admitted that he has very good relations with Washington. He added that because of a lack of military aid since 1977, Guatemala is facing a "military imbalance" with its neighboring countries. "We are at a great disadvantage vis-a-vis our neighbors to the south, because El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have more and better war materiel," Gen Mejia said. The Guatemalan military chief stressed that the Guatemalan Army "has not received any aid, and the little we have received we have used in favor of peace and tranquillity in Guatemala in order to face a very active subversion, which has almost been eliminated."

Referring to the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which foresees U.S. military aid to Guatemala at $10.3 million in the 1985 budget, Gen Mejia was again skeptical regarding short- and medium-term results.

MEJIA COMMENTS ON REGIME'S STABILITY, ELECTIONS

PA071227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2124 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, today told ACAN-EFE that there will be no coup d'etat in his country before the elections scheduled for 1 July when a national constituent assembly will be chosen. Gen Mejia said "I have total control and the support of all the Army officers. The appointment of Colonel Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief of the Army General Staff, as deputy chief of state was necessary."

When asked by ACAN-EFE if Col Lobos' appointment was to prevent a coup d'etat, Gen Mejia said, "It's normal that we should have a deputy chief of state because there is a system of hierarchy and command within the Army." Col Lobos was appointed deputy chief of state on 24 February. Political sources have described his appointment as an attempt by Gen Mejia to consolidate his regime. When swearing in Col Lobos, the chief of state said that with the creation of this office he had ensured the process of a return to constitutionality, which would suffer no changes even if Gen Mejia were assassinated.

ACAN-EFE has learned that the decision to create the office of deputy head of state was made at a meeting in Guatemala City of the 26 colonels that comprise the Army's Council of Commanders. That organization is the nucleus of the "de facto" power in Guatemala since the beginning of this century.

The chief of state has said that his government plans to have the national constituent assembly functioning before 1 August 1984. "We want all the parties to have the opportunity to work and they have absolute freedom of expression. On 13 January we implemented the electoral law, and a day later called elections. We want the assembly to begin its work before 1 August 1984," the general added.

Regarding the Army's role in the electoral process, the chief of state said that it will guarantee peace in the country, adopt an impartial stance, and support no committee or political party.

Gen Mejia explained to ACAN-EFE that only 3 parties among the 31 committees formed to create political parties -- the ultrarightist National Liberation Movement (MLN), the centrist Union of the National Center (UNC), and the rightist National Unity Front (FUN) -- have registered at the Electoral Registry and fulfilled the requirements calling for the presentation of 4,000 signatures. The chief of state added that he does not believe that any of the parties has received outside assistance. He also defended the creation of the Peace Commission, a peace initiative of the Catholic Church and the Central University [Universidad Central] to "create an awareness among the citizens and to avoid political violence."

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS AMONG C.A. NATIONS

PA072023 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran yesterday said that he hopes that a dialogue will prevail that will ease the friction among Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica, so that peace, which is desired in Central America, will be attained.

The foreign minister referred to the Costa Rican Government's decision to station armed contingents on its border with Nicaragua in an attempt to end the "incursions by Sandinist troops." Andrade commented that this decision is definite, and Costa Rica, as a sovereign nation, has the patriotic right to defend itself from the attacks that could take place.

As is well known, Costa Rica is a pacifist nation; it does not even have an army. If it is attacked, however, it could request aid. Bilateral commissions have now been formed by the two countries in an attempt to agree on the peace formulas proposed by the so-called Contadora Group.

Andrade emphasized Guatemala's hope that the friction and incidents will reach a satisfactory conclusion -- that dialogue will be continued in the search for understanding, so that the tranquillity that all desire can be found. He added, I trust that the crisis between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will be solved, as well as the frictions that have emerged between Sandinist and Honduran troops along the border areas.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES PUBLIC APPEAL

PA070412 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Paid advertisement by the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission]

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission is a humanitarian, apolitical, independent, nongovernmental organization, composed of Guatemalans and affiliated with the International Federation for Civil Rights, a U.N. advisory organization with headquarters in Paris, France.

Due to the situation that prevails in our country, characterized by a pattern of grave, constant, and systematic violations of human rights, our commission has been compelled to establish its offices in Mexico City. It also has subcommissions in San Jose, Costa Rica; Montreal, Canada; Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; and Madrid, Spain.

The commission's main goal is to permanently clarify and denounce at the international level what is occurring in Guatemala regarding human rights in their integral scope; in other words, economic, social, cultural, civil, political, and judicial rights -- as well as the right to life, physical integrity, and international humanitarian rights.

The commission's recent activities include its participation in international forums like the U.N. General Assembly in New York and the Human Rights Commission's meetings in Geneva, Switzerland. The commission has also established relations with international humanitarian organizations such as the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, [name indistinct], World Council of Churches, International League for the Defense of People's Rights, the International Commission of Lawyers, the World University Service, and others.

In view of the recently increased human rights violations in our country, the commission has organized a worldwide campaign to guarantee respect for the lives of prisoners and missing persons and to obtain the release of those persons who had been consigned to the abolished special courts or have had their cases transferred to the regular courts, to be treated according to the penal code or to international norms ratified by our country, particularly those contained in the American Human Rights Convention, known as the San Jose Pact.

Within this campaign, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission makes the following public appeal:

1. That the government of the Republic, in compliance with recommendations of the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the UN representative in Guatemala, publish a list of all persons consigned to the special courts, indicating their present legal status, so that all those tried and sentenced by these courts can be released in view of the illegal nature of the processes whereby they were tried, or in any case, that their legal status be established by the judicial branch. That in compliance with recommendations made by international organizations, such as the International Federation of the Rights of Men, it may begin the investigations to establish the existence of clandestine jails in the country and the whereabouts of the thousands of missing persons; adopt the necessary measures to eliminate this type of detention center and illegal repressive practices; punish those responsible for such practices; and release those persons who were victims of these practices.

2. That the Supreme Court of Justice, particularly its president, Ricardo Sagastumes, in light of his many statements on the independence, objectivity, and impartiality of that court, ask the executive branch to comply with the legal national and international norms on human rights in order to resolve the points brought out in this appeal, so that all Guatemalans may enjoy the guarantees granted by legal instruments such as appeal and habeas corpus.

3. That the Guatemalan people, in compliance with the spirit of the appeal, inform the commission of all those violations of human rights of which they may have knowledge so that we may mobilize world public opinion in defense of the Guatemalan people's rights, and ask our authorities to comply strictly with the rules that they are committed to respect, according to our national laws as well as international law.

Correspondence may be addressed to: Human Rights Commission of Guatemala, Post Office Box 50562, CT 06500, Mexico City, Mexico. Send copies to: Inter-American Human Rights Commission, 1889F, Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; UN Human Rights Center, Palace of Nations, 1211, Geneva, Switzerland.

[Signed] Council of Directors of the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission

URNG THREATENS 'REPRISALS' FOR NICARAGUAN MINING

PA080026 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] San Jose, 7 Mar (AFP) -- The Guatemalan guerrillas have threatened reprisals against "the perpetrators and supporters" of the blockade of Nicaraguan ports by laying high-technology, underwater mines. In a communique released in San Jose, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) termed the counterrevolutionary groups' blockade a case of "direct aggression not only against the Nicaraguan people but against the region."

The communique said that "although the revolutionaries do not want the conflict to be regionalized, if the U.S. Government tries to corner us, Central America will become a single battlefield, and we will assume the responsibility of promoting a war of national liberation to expel the invaders from our territory."

The Guatemalan rebels said that the decision to "mine the maritime paths, in violation of the most fundamental principles of international law, can only end in extraregional incidents and in de facto changes of the current terms of the Central American conflict."

## HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN DIPLOMAT DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

PA071729 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today declared Nicaraguan Charge D'Affaires Javier Aviles "persona non grata" and asked him to leave the country "promptly." The Honduran Foreign Secretariat officially reported the decision, explaining that it had been taken "after evaluating the circumstances."

Questioned by ACAN-EFE, Nicaraguan Ambassador Edwin Zablah confirmed the expulsion and asserted that "this situation does not help to improve the relations between the two countries, but it is normal within the diplomatic field." The Honduran note "does not establish the government's reasons this decision, but Honduras is a sovereign country that is free to make its own decision," Zablah added.

## NICARAGUA

U.S. 'PLAYING WITH FIRE,' WARNS D'ESCOTO

PA071602 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, yesterday warned that the U.S. Government is playing with fire by stepping up the attacks against our country and increasingly inducing the Honduran Government to wage war on Nicaragua, a development that would create a grave situation in the Central American region. Foreign Minister D'Escoto made this comment shortly after meeting with a delegation from the FRG parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, which leaves today for Costa Rica. Concerning the Nicaraguan Government's repeated protests over the attacks on and violations of our territory, the foreign minister indicated that the Honduran Government has not yet responded.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What response has the Nicaraguan Government received to its repeated condemnation of the violations of its territory?

[D'Escoto] So far none, at least none that is satisfactory. They usually deny the facts. We have received no response from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, to whom we sent a protest note about the mines planted in El Bluff by CIA mercenaries. Neither have received any response from Honduras.

[Reporter] In light of this situation, what will our government's [word indistinct] policy be?

[D'Escoto] As usual, we remain determined to search for peace and regional detente through the mechanisms that international law and the UN Charter place at our disposal. Most important, we intend to work very actively within the Contadora framework [end recording]

The foreign minister also commented on the consequences of this escalation of aggression, provoked by the U.S. Government in conclusion with Honduras, for both Nicaragua and the area.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] They are playing with fire by increasingly involving Honduran troops. Not only that, but the Americans themselves are increasingly becoming directly involved. This increases the gravity and the scope of the danger that there might be a larger-scale conflict. This is why for some time now we have been calling for prudence and dialogue. We have made several very specific and detailed proposals to achieve detente in the area and to improve relations, but all this has fallen on deaf ears. The principle cause for this is that at this point Honduras has lost its capacity to make its own decisions. It is a country in which there has been total intervention, both militarily and politically. However, we consider the fact that voices are already being raised in Honduras itself to protest this regrettable situation to be a very good, healthy sign.

[Reporter] Foreign Minister, what is the Contadora Group's current position in the face of these aggressive acts from Honduras?

[D'Escoto] The group as such has made no decisions on this situation. On an individual basis, however, some of the countries that comprise the Contadora Group have repudiated these incidents, and I think that in this regard we can expect more [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MINISTRY ON DIPLOMAT'S EXPULSION FROM HONDURAS

PA080332 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's Directorate of Information and the Press in Managua on 7 March -- read by an unidentified Foreign Ministry official]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry informs the public that:

Today, 7 March, an official communication was received from the Honduran foreign secretary in which the Honduran Government announced that it had decided to declare Companero Javier Aviles Ibarra, counselor of our embassy in Honduras, persona non grata. This unfriendly measure was taken in reprisal for statements made by Companero Aviles in response to the Honduran Government's refusal to allow Moravian and Miskito pastors to visit refugees camps in order to explain the scope of the amnesty decree issued on 1 December 1983 by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The Honduran refusal to permit a visit by these Moravian and Miskito pastors, as was noted at the time, reveals that the Honduran Government is not prepared to comply with the commitments made within the Contadora Group to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

The Nicaraguan Government feels that the Honduran Government's decision to expel a Nicaraguan diplomat is designed to cause relations between the two states to deteriorate further and falls within the U.S. Government's plans to promote a climate of tension that will make it possible to discuss further acts of aggression against Nicaragua.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS NEW BORDER ATTACKS

PA072240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Managua, 7 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry today charged that three new air and sea attacks have been carried out by anti-Sandinist forces against border areas on the Atlantic coast and in northern Nicaragua and against military installations on Nicaragua's Pacific coast. The report states that at 2200 (0400 GMT) yesterday, several Piranha-type boats attacked the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) military base in Montelimar, 80 km west of Managua. According to the Defense Ministry, despite the heavy cannon and machine gun fire that was directed at the EPS installations, no damage or casualties resulted. The troops stationed in Montelimar responded to the attack, forcing the "Piranha" boats to withdraw to the south. The Sandinist authorities believe that the boats that staged this attack came "from the territorial waters of neighboring countries or from international waters."

The Defense Ministry also reported that at 2030 (0230 GMT) yesterday, "counterrevolutionary" detachments and "Honduran Army soldiers" attacked the town of Santo Tomas del Norte, in Chinandega Department, for the third time in less than 24 hours. According to the Defense Ministry, no casualties resulted from this third attack on the town on the Honduran border. During the first harassment action against Santo Tomas del Norte carried out by "Somozist mercenaries" and "Honduran soldiers," Etelvina Cadena Rivera, a 1-year-old child, was killed. This information was provided in a report issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The Defense Ministry at noon today also reported that at 2225 (0425 GMT) yesterday, two unidentified aircraft "from Honduran airspace" once again attacked the military unit in Leimus, in Zelaya Department (Nicaraguan Atlantic coast). No casualties resulted from this attack.

In various protest notes sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the Tegucigalpa government in the past few days, the Sandinist government "has informed (the Honduran Government) of the possible consequences of the Honduran Army's ever-increasing involvement in these criminal acts of aggression and provocation." Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told reporters that the U.S. and Honduran Governments have not responded to any of the protest notes sent in the past few days.

Foreign Minister Protests

PA080351 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Mar 84

["Protest note" sent by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica on 7 March]

[Text] I address Your Excellency to refer to the following:

Yesterday, 6 March, at 2200, two Piranha speedboats attacked the Montelimar military installations with 81-mm mortars.

The first attack lasted 10 minutes, after which the boats withdrew. A few minutes later the boats returned and launched a second attack with 81-mm mortars and machine guns. The boats withdrew once more, only to return for a third and final attack that lasted 5 minutes, after which they withdrew for the last time. These attacks, in which mortars installed in speedboats have been used for the first time, produced no casualties.

While submitting its most formal and energetic protest to the Honduran Government, the Nicaraguan Government wishes to stress the gravity of these increasing attacks on Nicaragua and the effects that they may have on peace in Central America. At the same time, we demand an immediate halt to these criminal acts of provacation and agression, which violate the most fundamental principle of international law.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my most respectful esteem to Your Excellency.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

TROOPS, TANKS DEPLOYED TO HONDURAN BORDER

PA081419 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Report by Napoleon Mairene III]

[Excerpts] We have received the following telex from Managua: The Sandinist government has deployed troops and heavy weapons, including Soviet T-55 tanks, in the northern part of the country allegedly to confront a new rebel offensive that began 10 days ago.

Residents in the area near the road leading to that region this morning told our news agency that a huge military convoy was seen heading north at midnight. They added that huge trucks were seen carrying Soviet cannons and Soviet-made T-55 tanks, some of them covered with canvas. This report has been confirmed by a military source, who acknowledged that the anti-Sandinist rebels of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force were concentrating in Honduras across from Teotecacinte to attack within the next few days. Teotecacinte, located 220 km northeast of Managua, has been the site of bloody fights between the rebels and the Sandinist Army ever since the revolutionary government seized power in 1979. Meanwhile, a Defense Ministry source admitted last night that 10 Sandinist soldiers died in the attack on Waspam, but added that the rebels had been repelled.

RAMIREZ ON ELECTION, TENSION WITH COSTA RICA

PA071920 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, yesterday told journalists that the next electoral campaign will be opportunity to listen, to speak up, to be heard, and to obtain answers because several of the country's political sectors will be participating.

Commenting on recent statements by members of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church's hierarchy concerning the 4 November elections, Dr Ramirez asserted that all Nicaraguans have full rights and guarantees to express themselves freely. When our country's clergy discuss the elections, they are simply exercising their right to express their opinions. This right extends to the members of the Sandinist People's Army, who can participate in the November elections.

Asked about the status of certain political parties that have demanded that the state of emergency be lifted but that do not condemn the aggression, he said that the Nicaraguan people must be very aware of the current situation and must reflect on those parties' positions. He added that the state of emergency must be viewed in light of the countless murders that the counterrevolution commits every day against our people.

He added that discrediting the elections in Nicaragua is part of the Reagan Administration's plan of aggression against this country. According to Dr Ramirez Mercado, the U.S. Government and its paid assassins are not vying for power in Nicaragua through the elections but through military aggression along the border, where they would like to decide our country's future. This is how Dr Ramirez Mercado yesterday described the escalation of aggression that the Reagan administration is orchestrating against Nicaragua in an effort to destabilize the revolutionary government.

As for the aggressive escalation, at a time when the Nicaraguan revolution is preparing to hold the first free, honest elections in our country, Dr Ramirez Mercado said:

[Begin Ramirez recording] It is important to realize that the U.S. Government knows that it is not competing with the Sandinist Front, with the Sandinist revolution, through the elections. They may have bad intentions, but they are not blind. They have sufficient technical resources to realize that the Sandinist Front has huge popular support, so they are not contending with us for the people's power by means of the elections. They continue to vie for power through military aggression. It is at the Honduran border that they want the matter of power in Nicaragua to be decided. This is why discrediting the elections and neutralizing their political effect is part of their plan of military aggression. This must be very clear; our people cannot be deceived. On election day, our people will also be voting for the country's defense, sovereignty, and peace, without forgetting that a war is being waged, in which children, young soldiers, peasants -- the Nicaraguan people -- are dying. These are the same people who are going to vote -- they are not two different peoples. [end recording]

The junta member also discussed the campaign launched by the Costa Rican media advocating a break in diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

[Begin Ramirez recording] (?There is nothing to) this issue of a break. The tensions in our relations with Costa Rica have been artificially induced by the U.S. Administration. (?They are an effect) of the U.S. Administration's aggression against us. To the extent that the U.S. Government has made it possible for attacks on Nicaragua to be staged from Costa Rica and for the counterrevolution to be (?politically) organized [words indistinct]. Radio Impacto is owned by the CIA. I am not the one saying this. [passage indistinct] This is CIA aggression against Costa Rica as well, Costa Rica is a victim of this aggression, and therefore the tension in our relations does not depend on either the Costa Rican or Nicaraguan Governments but on a powerful external force, which is affecting the traditional peace and friendship between our two countries. The Nicaraguan people must understand this clearly: Neither the Costa Rican Government nor its people are responsible for this situation, which has been imposed by the sinister apparatus of force and [word indistinct] that the U.S. Government has [word indistinct] in its efforts against Central America and particularly against Nicaragua. [end recording]

## STATE COUNCIL APPROVES REFORM OF NATIONALITY LAW

PA071941 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council today approved the law allowing 16-year-olds to vote in the November 1984 elections. After 4 hours of discussion, the legislative body reformed the nationality law, which had set 18 as the age at which Nicaraguans became citizens.

Today's changes establish that national and naturalized Nicaraguans who have celebrated their 16th birthday are citizens. State Council Secretary Rafael Solis said that the law only grants the 16-year-olds the political rights to vote, join political parties, be informed, and freely express opinions.

STATE COUNCIL CONTINUES ELECTORAL LAW DEBATE

PA071249 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The seventh special session of the State Council today approved five more articles of the electoral law. A visiting delegation from the FRG parliament attended the session. The Liberal Independent Party [PLI] representative introduced two new articles, which were then substantially reformed. These articles establish that when a political party or alliance believes its rights have been violated, it may appeal to the Supreme Electoral Council. So far, 64 articles have been approved. Regarding the PLI proposals, and because some parties seem determined to turn the Supreme Electoral Council into an office for complaints, Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, said:

[Begin recording] At such a crucial point in time, we cannot conceive of turning the Supreme Electoral Council into what amounts to an office for complaints. Neither can we introduce variants into Article 63, with the pretext of clarifying that article, when we know that such variants could open several ways to question the electoral results, which would require the Supreme Electoral Council to spend many hours trying to resolve these problems, thus obstructing other important tasks or decisions. [end recording]

PSD'S RIVAS DISCUSSES PARTY'S ROLE IN ELECTIONS

PA071414 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 0230 GMT 6 Mar 84

["Political Debates" phone-in program, presented by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, with special guests Dr Luis Rivas, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, PSD, Reinaldo Payan, of the FSLN, and others -- live]

[Excerpts] [Rivas] The PSD is well disposed toward participating in an electoral process here in Nicaragua, so long as conditions are created to put all the parties, the FSLN included, on an equal footing so that we can have a chance in the election. True, the election is still 8 months away, but as a political party we are quite disturbed over the fact that the election has been moved ahead, to 4 November. We are not disturbed so much by its having been scheduled earlier, but we had expected that along with the announcement of an earlier election date we would receive the freedoms that we have been requesting, specifically in a document that we released on New Year's Day. We asked that some confidence be shown in us, and that we be given the freedoms we need to carry out our political work. We have been very worried over the absence of these announcements. As I said earlier, we had expected these announcements to be made along with the announcement of the earlier election date. We think that it is the duty of every political party that uses civic struggle as its method to try to find a political resolution the Nicaraguan problem, and the best way to do this is to participate in just, free, and honest elections that leave no room for any kind of doubt about the honesty of this process; an election whose results won't be rigged or used so that the current government party can remain in power.

That is our hope, and we are making every effort, taking all the necessary steps, and participating in everything so that this process is conducted under these conditions.

[Payan] We can see that the FSLN is determined to facilitate a political process, and that this has already materialized in the form of laws establishing the equality of the political parties in the election regardless of the ideological persuasion or the political crusade in which the Nicaraguan political forces will become defined. In this regard, it was quite worrisome for us that the PSD, which recently joined the State Council along with the Communist Party of Nicaragua -- they were the last two parties to join the State Council -- withdrew almost at the outset of the debate on the electoral law.

We urge the PSD to continue to develop internally and not to withdraw from the electoral race. We think that the PSD must develop a mature internal position and acknowledge that the efforts that are currently being made are not deceitful. On the contrary, they are serious efforts, which respond to a political desire for the forces that exist here in Nicaragua to participate, and this includes the 10 political parties that currently have legal status at present.

[Rivas] The emergency law was approved and issued by the Government Junta due to the counterrevolutionary invasions, but it has checked those military forces. We have said before that the emergency law should be lifted and that only its military aspects should remain in effect, or perhaps it should remain in effect only in those areas where serious military conflicts are under way. It is impossible to carry out political work with that emergency law in effect.

Furthermore, 3 months of freedom prior to the electoral process is insufficient. On the other side of the balance we could place 4 and 1/2 years, almost 5, of total freedom and mobilization for the FSLN, with the media completely in FSLN hands so that they could carry out their political work. Meanwhile, we were faced with serious limitations. Now we are given 3 months. Will 3 months with all the freedoms be enough to participate in an election on an equal footing with the FSLN? No, and whoever denies this is lying.

We want to participate in the elections, but under the necessary conditions. We have already stated these conditions, and we will continue stating them. We will strive to have them created. We feel that a new stage of the process began this year. We think that there are certain conditions now which did not exist prior to this year. We hope that the FSLN -- and I say the FSLN because it is in power and it has all the mechanisms in its hands to set this process in motion in a manner that is democratic and free -- will now maintain a different position. When I hear some of the statements and speeches made by some of the commanders, however, like Commander Tomas Borge's most recent one, when he said that if the political parties participate it is bad, and if we don't participate it is even worse, it is like being splashed with cold water because I don't understand what he meant by that. Does he expect us to find an intermediate position between participating and not participating? I think that this kind of statement or speech contributes nothing to the effort that we, the democratic parties, are making here in Nicaragua.

## UDN-FARN LEADER CHAMORRO ON UNION WITH ARDE

PA072028 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Attention, Nicaraguan brothers. You will now hear [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, leader] Commander Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro Rapaccioli address the Nicaraguan people and other democratic peoples of the world on the union of UDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Union] and FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] with ARDE to fight beside our guerrilla leader, Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, against the Marxist-Leninist Managua government, which represses and massacres our brothers. Let us hear the message from Commander "El Negro" Chamorro:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...people and Nicaraguan brothers. On the occasion of our integration into the forces... [corrects himself] to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, we wish to address this message to our brothers both in and away from our homeland.

Our first thoughts go to our heroic fighters, who have generously shed their blood for the freedom of our homeland, and for the democratic ideals of our people, who are struggling to cast off the enslaving yoke of the FSLN's new totalitarian dictatorship. Our people are struggling to expel once and for all the Russian-Cuban invaders who are defiling our sacred nation. We assert our patriotic solidarity with all the Nicaraguan brothers who are suffering the brutal onslaught of the communist hordes, and our words of encouragement go to fellow citizens who, deprived of their freedom in the FSLN dungeons, maintain their principles and faith that this cause will soon emerge victorious because it represents the future of our America.

Likewise, we wish to reiterate the following to the world: We are fighting for peace, tranquillity, the development of the family, and the reconciliation of the great Nicaraguan family. We are fighting for the moral, economic, and social development of our people. We are fighting for religious, union, and press freedoms and for an authentic political pluralism as the inalienable rights of mankind. We are fighting for the private sector's right to exist, for the rights of national and foreign investments, and for the rights of all workers, peasants, professionals, and public employees. We are fighting for the unity of all the organizations and persons who -- under the blue and white flag that is the symbol of our nationality -- wish to forge a destiny of justice, freedom, and progress for our people. We are fighting so that Nicaragua will again become a republic.

Based on these principles, the members of UDN-FARN have traveled difficult paths seeking liberty and democracy for our Nicaragua. Nevertheless, our efforts -- during which we have always been ready to die for our people's ideals -- have not always been understood by our brothers. Luckily, our strong will and love for the homeland have allowed us to overcome the manipulation that some sectors have tried to impose on us, because they are seeking a return to the past and still have too much influence on certain organizations. Our human dignity will never be overcome by totalitarianism or Somozism.

This is why we believe that the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal Plan of National Unity is vital to eradicate past wrongs and to achieve peace and stability in Nicaragua. In the spirit of unity that has always characterized us, we have assessed with patriotic open-minedness ARDE's call for unity and have adopted the important decision to fully join this alliance, because it is a pluralist alliance with common political goals.

UDN-FARN, the organization that began the political-military struggle against the present totalitarian dictatorship, makes this announcement and takes the occasion to send a message of hope to our heroic people. We also call on all the opposition forces to overcome and eliminate whatever obstacles may exist to achieving total unity, so that we can march together toward victory and rescue the values and principles for which the nation fought against the Somozist dictatorship.

On this historic opportunity for unity, we urge all the Nicaraguans to participate in the reconstruction of our beloved Nicaragua's future, contributing to the achievement of liberty and democracy. We will have a greater moral force to achieve such high ideals as participation increases.

We send our fraternal embrace to the patriots who are struggling militarily and politically within the Nicaraguan territory -- in the north, center, south, Pacific, and Atlantic. We also reiterate our promise: Nicaragua will be free again. For unity and victory in 1984!

[Signed] UDN-FARN

Without Somozism, without communism! God, homeland, and freedom! [end recording]

## BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA -- Nicaragua will export $3 million worth of tariff exempt products to Colombia this year as a result of a tariff exemption trade agreement signed today by both countries. Luis Enrique Figueroa, president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, and Rodrigo Marin Bernal, Colombian economic development minister, signed the document. Colombia is giving Nicaragua an opportunity to introduce 20 industrial and agricultural products to the Colombian market, which will total $3,000 [as heard] this year, after the tariff exemptions. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 84 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA -- Guillermo Suarez Rivas, a member of the Independent Liberal Party, has been named ambassador to Panama. He has said that he will go there in the first week of March. [Summary] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Feb 84 pp 1, 10 PA]

MEXICAN MEDICAL SPECIALISTS -- Mexico will send medical specialists to Nicaragua for technical training in medical courses, Guillermo Soberon, Mexican secretary for health and public assistance, reported yesterday. This is part of the scientific, technical, and educational cooperation agreement recently signed between Soberon and Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 84 PA]

BRIGADE RECEIVES COMBAT FLAG -- Brigade Commander Francisco Rivera handed over a combat flag to Brigade 2-41 as a symbol of the Nicaraguan people's struggle during a ceremony in the city of Masaya. Militiaman (Walter Lopez) read a statement on behalf of Brigade 2-41 promising to defend the homeland at all costs and to obey the orders of the Sandinist People's Army. In addition, it has been reported that the former 60-11 Battalion has been reclassified as 36-41. This battalion was organized in Jinotega on 4 March 1982. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Mar 84 PA]

DELEGATE TO STATE COUNCIL -- Dr Ignacio Miranda Chamorro is the new delegate of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party to the State Council, replacing Julio Centeno Gomez. [Summary] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Feb 84 p 1 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO CALLS FOR ENERGY SAVING EFFORT

FL071223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has called for a special effort to save energy. The highest Cuban leader sent a letter to workers of the Victoria de Giron citrus fruit enterprise in Matanzas Province in which he announces that a study will soon be conducted on the use of energy resources by all state agencies.

BRAVO ARRIVES IN CONGO, SPEAKS AT DINNER

FL070245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and the delegation accompanying him on a tour of several African countries today arrived in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo. Gangou Zalzou, president of the People's National Assembly and member of the Congolese Labor Party's Politburo, and other government officials greeted the Cuban delegation at the airport.

In his first official activity, Bravo participated in a dinner offered by his host Gangou Zalzou, who praised the ties of friendship which unite the two countries and parties and wished good health to Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Cuban leader Fidel Castro. In his speech, Bravo pointed to the similarity in views between the two nations in social, cultural, and political aspects. He concluded by stating: We must remain more united than ever in the face of the imperialist aggression to prevent any attack on our peoples.

MONTANE OROPESA RECEIVES LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

FL072026 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo, member of the Secretariat, and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations, has received at Central Committee headquarters a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] headed by its secretary general, George Hawi, who was accompanied by Albert Farhat, member of the LCP Politburo and LCP representative in Cuba. The conversation took place in a fraternal atmosphere of complete understanding, as befits the relations between the two parties.

The Lebanese delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee to exchange opinions on the international situation and the struggle against the aggressive policies of imperialism.

EFFORTS URGED TO OVERCOME SUGAR HARVEST SETBACKS

FL071406 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The pledge made to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro that the country will fulfill this harvest's sugar production plan was ratified during the first session of the meeting of the national committee of the sugar industry workers union being held in Guantanamo.

The session was chaired by Julian Rizo, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, who defined the four essential areas requiring intense work if setbacks in the sugar production are to be eliminated. Rizo stated that the rapid recovery of the grinding pace following the rains, the maximum use of capacities, the struggle to raise the levels of yield, and the assigning of priority to personnel services in this critical phase of the harvest constitute the most pressing tasks to attain victory in the harvest.

The Secretariat member said that, except in Guantanamo, difficulties are being encountered in the rest of the territories in planting, plowing, and fertilizing, and he called for stepping up the pace of activities with the high spirit of combat characterstic of the sugar industry forces.

PLAN ANNOUNCED FOR INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY SECTOR

FL070250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Beginning in 1958, the country will invest 30 million pesos per year in the installation of powerlines and electric substations as a way to contribute to the electro-energy development which will result in advances in social and economic development.

The announcement of this investment plan was made by Marcos Portal Leon, alternate member of the party's Central Committee and basic industries minister, when he spoke at a meeting to review the activities of the Camaguey Energy Enterprise held at the 10 October Thermoelectric Plant. Portal Leon also reported that 400 megawatts will be incorporated into the country's energy system and that the Cienfuegos-Vicente line in Ciego de Avila Province will be installed this year.

NUCLEAR SCIENTIST DENOUNCES U.S. ARMS POLICY

FL071910 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The demented arms race of the U.S. Administration, intensified by the installation of more than 500 medium-range missiles in Europe, endangers life on the planet and deserves the most resolute denunciation of all progressive sectors.

Today we have with us a Cuban scientist, nuclear engineer (Antonio Beruff Pascual), who is working on the construction of the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant. He gives his opinions on the warmongering plans of the U.S. Administration:

We believe this sturggle must be a very hard one in which everyone participates because not only Europe is involved. The missiles that the United States is installing in Europe undoubtedly endanger all mankind.

The policy of limited war, which Reagan is following with much propaganda, is recognized by everyone as false. All mankind is involved in this threat of disaster, which could develop into a general holocaust. There is no possibility for survival with the power of today's weapons, which is many times greater than that of the weapons used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Now the first rockets are being installed. Given the current wild policy of Reagan's government and the errors that are possible with the launching mechanisms of these rockets, at any given moment a conflict could begin which could result in the destruction of all humanity.

WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION AT VALLES DE PICADURA

FL071218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], presided over the main ceremony commemorating International Women's Day. Organized by ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples] and the FMC National Directorate, the ceremony took place in Valles de Picadura.

Participating in the ceremony were representatives of the diplomatic corps, liberation movements, and parties that are friendly toward Cuba. They toured the area and admired its socioeconomic development. They visited the Victoria de Vietnam Community and talked with residents there.

An emotional moment in the tour was the meeting between the Pioneers of the 14 June School in Valles de Picadura and the visitors. The Pioneers gave the visitors flowers, recited verses, sang, and repeated sections of Fidel's speeches related to the occasion.

MAN SHOT TRYING TO ENTER VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA071744 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Havana, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources reported here today that on Tuesday police shot a man who was trying to seek refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy.

After having tried to jump the fence surrounding the embassy, the man was shot by one of the guards posted day and night around the embassy, according to the sources.

The unidentified victim reportedly was a senior high school teacher and a member of the Cuba Union of Young Communists.

The Venezuelan Embassy, located on Fifth Avenue in the Miramar residential area, is surrounded by a high fence, which is illuminated at night by hugh searchlights and is heavily guarded.

CANADIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. MISSILE TEST

FL070230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Canada's Supreme Court has denied a petition for a moratorium on the testing of a U.S. cruise missile in Canadian territory. The moratorium petition was made by a coalition of antinuclear groups, but the Supreme Court judge denied the petition and the testing began immediately. Meanwhile, thousands of people demonstrated against these tests in Alberta Province and in other areas of the country.

ALEGRETT WARNS OF L.A. FOREIGN DEBT EXPLOSION

FL070235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett today warned in Mexico City that the industrialized countries should radically change their economic policies toward Latin America, or the foreign debt bomb could explode this very year.

Alegrett, in Mexico for the meeting of the Action Committee for Support of Economic and Social Development in Central America [Comite de Accion de Apoyo para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centro America], said that in 1984 Latin American countries will have to pay $45 billion in interest on their debts. He emphasized that this region cannot keep paying the present rates because it is turning the debt problem into a vicious circle that will not permit the Latin American countires to fulfill current obligations but only bring the accumulation of new obligations.

U.S. ACTIONS IN EL SALVADOR SEEN AS REAGAN PLOY

PA080425 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] During his visit in December 1983 to El Salvador, U.S. Vice President George Bush reiterated his country's support for the Salvadoran regime and urged it to continue its struggle for a democratic process that will guarantee respect for human rights. He also announced measures to be taken against the death squads.

Several days later the dismissal of Lieutenants Ricardo Pozos and Aristides Marquez, the intelligence chiefs in the National Police and Treasury Police, respectively, was announced. This was an attempt to give credibility to the former U.S. CIA director's statement. Two officers involved in numerous crimes against the Salvadoran people under the ill-fated cover of the death squads were thus made scapegoats.

Almost immediately, the Salvadoran newspapers began to publish statements by paramilitary groups accusing Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova and the Army High Command of favoring the revolutionary forces with this measure.

However, the events revealed, both to the people and to the international public, the true nature of the gross farce staged by U.S. imperialism on the paramilitary groups. In practice, the repression of labor unions and of the people continued and there was an intensification of the war being waged by the paramilitiary groups, which continue to cause bloodshed among the poor Salvadoran people.

The maneuver, which was conceived by the U.S. State Department, is intended to overcome the obstacles being faced by the U.S. Government within Congress to continued military aid for the Salvadoran regime. President Ronald Reagan needs to deceive opposition sectors in Congress and among the U.S. public, and to that end, he is trying to make them believe that the Salvadoran dictatorship is making efforts to improve the human rights situation.

Washington also uses that maneuver to try to present the regime as a centrist government that is being harassed by extreme left-wing and right-wing forces.

Reagan, who vetoed the Congressional law that required him to verify the improvement of the human rights situation in El Salvador every 6 months, is now trying to create smokescreens to minimize his loss of prestige for continuing to support a government that has been responsible for more than 50,000 murders over the past 3 years.

SALVADORAN FIGHTING, UNION ACTIVITY NOTED

FL071254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas have made several night attacks in recent hours against towns in San Vicente Department, according to military sources of the Alvaro Magana regime. Meanwhile, in the eastern part of the country, fierce fighting has taken place in the Departments of San Miguel and Morazan between government troops and rebel forces.

The Unitary Trade Union and Guild Movement [Movimiento Unitario Sindical y Gremial] of El Salvador has called on all the workers of that Central American nation not to vote in the upcoming presidential elections. This trade union organization also called for the initiation of a process of negotiation and national dialogue as the only way to resolve the Salvadoran conflict. Several observers have stated that the increase in the number of strikes by Salvadoran workers is aggravating the tense political and economic situation facing the Alvaro Magana regime, which has opted to militarize the paralyzed work places.

### Garrisons Attacked

FL071248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Intense fighting has been going on since last night in the central and eastern regions of El Salvador as a result of a strong offensive launched by the FMLN which includes mortar fire and other heavy artillery.

During the actions taking place in the San Vicente Department, the insurgents have subjected the Guadalupe and Verapaz Garrisons to heavy fire.

With respect to the fighting going on in Chinameca in the eastern Department of San Miguel, the regime has maintained absolute silence, but newspapers have stressed that intense fighting is going on.

### Heavy Fighting in San Vicente

FL071706 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Intense fighting between guerrilla commandos and government forces has erupted in the last few hours in the central Salvadoran Department of San Vicente. SALPRESS news agency reported that the rebels attacked Army positions in the towns of Verapaz and Guadalupe, San Vicente Department, killing several soldiers.

In eastern El Salvador, FMLN columns attacked government forces in the town of Chinameca, San Miguel Department, Last night, in an attempt to slow down the guerrilla advance, the Salvadoran Air Force bombed the area surrounding the Guazapa Volcano, considered to be one of the main bastions of the FMLN.

## GUERRILLAS INFLICT CASUALTIES ON GUATEMALAN ARMY

FL071307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] In Guatemala, another Central American nation which is enduring a ferocious dictatorship, a guerrilla group has inflicted nine casualties, including three deaths, to the troops of the regime headed by Gen Oscar Mejias Victores. Guatemala's Guerrilla Army of the Poor, a group of the Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity, has announced that the casualties were inflicted on the government troops during a battle in a jungle area in El Quiche Department.

## NICARAGUA'S DIAZ PRAISES CADESCA AS PEACE EFFORT

FL072239 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Nicaragua has stated that the first meeting of the Action Committee for Support of the Economic and Social Development of Central America [CADESCA] held in Mexico City marks a new historical milestone in the struggle for peace on the isthmus.

Aldo Diaz, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's director of foreign policy for bilateral affairs, stressed that the CADESCA meeting is the first specific result of the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. He said that Nicaragua, together with some governments of Latin America and other regions of the world, has promoted actions that will provide the right climate for the institutionalization of these efforts which will help achieve peace in Central America. He added that the Reagan administration, without scruples and in open disregard for international opinion, has demonstrated, through its actions, an extreme of the most brazen piracy.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS TO HONDURAS OVER ATTACKS

FL070225 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has reported that two Piranha-type boats, supported by several planes, attacked three Nicaraguan Coast Guard boats in the Gulf of Fonseca. The captain and a radio operator of one of the boats were killed and four sailors were wounded, the Foreign Ministry note added.

Because of these actions, the Nicaraguan Government denounced Honduras for what it described as Honduran Army complicity with and support of counterrevolutionaries who are trained and financed by the CIA.

In a message to his Honduran counterpart, Edgardo Paz Barnica, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto accused the Honduran Army of cooperating with the Somozist mercenary groups attacking Nicaraguan border towns.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBER ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

FL071948 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the governing Junta, has said that the state of emergency cannot be separated from the military aggression that Nicaragua is suffering.

When discussing the possibility that some of the restrictions imposed by the state of emergency may be lifted because of the electoral process, Ramirez Mercado stated that the will exists to give sufficient opportunity to the political parties.

Political organizations opposed to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process have demanded the elimination of the state of emergency throughout the country without considering the state of war in which we are living, principally along the northern border.

Referring to the elections to be held on 4 November 1984, Ramirez stressed that U.S. leaders, who have bad intentions but are not blind, know that the Sandinist front has overwhelming popular support.

NICARAGUAN STATE COUNCIL LOWERS VOTING AGE TO 16

FL072330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Nicaraguans 16 or older will be able to vote in the 4 November elections. The State Council has approved a bill submitted by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This bill changes the Nationality Law to permit individuals 16 or older to exercise their political rights but with certain age limitations, in some specific cases, as prescribed by the law.

Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, disclosed that approximately 161,000 Nicaraguans are between 16 and 18 years old.

The bill established 18 as the minimum age to vote in the elections but youths have engaged in activities to demand a change in this bill.

8 CONTRAS CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST NICARAGUA

FL072312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Eight counterrevolutionaries who were trying to form an internal group to carry out criminal activities against the Nicaraguan people have been sentenced by anti-Somozist courts. Investigations established that these counterrevolutionaries were planning to dynamite the 19 July Plaza and the pipeline that carries petroleum from Sandino Port, and were trying to find places along the southern border to land planes carrying war materiel.

30 REBELS ATTACK POLICE POST IN COLOMBIA

PA080053 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Some 30 rebels belonging to the Colombian People's Liberation Army have attacked a police post in (Santa Fe de Ralito), in Cordoba Department. Two rebels and a policeman were killed and a corporal was wounded in the resulting 5-hour fight.

Meanwhile, the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla organization insists that a cease-fire must be achieved in the country. However, it rejects any kind of unilateral truce. In a letter addressed to the Colombian Peace Commission, the M-19 stresses that a cease-fire would facilitate the search for the social, economic, and political solutions demanded by the people.

Finally, dispatches datelined Bogota report that all political demonstrations will be suspended at midnight tonight in preparation for the departmental and municipal elections to be held on Sunday.

PERUVIAN MINISTER PROTESTS ARRESTS IN ECUADOR

PA072257 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] The Peruvian foreign minister has sent a protest to the Ecuadoran Government over the arrest and torture of two Peruvian teachers in the Peru-Ecuador border area.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE, DEATHS CAUSED BY RAINS IN PERU

PA072259 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Reports from Peru indicate that 10 people have drowned as a result of heavy rains over the past few days. A river overflowed and swept away crops and some animals in Cusco Department. The authorities have evacuated thousands of people from this area, relocating them on higher ground to prevent further tragedies in view of the increased rainfall.

Landslides in Huancavelica Department, which buried more than 20 peasant houses, have presumably claimed several lives as well.

PEMEX INITIATES PROGRAM TO REDUCE IMPORTS

FL072259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] A serious Pemex program to substitute for imports will mean that 60 percent of the almost $3 billion which this organization purchases will be obtained from local suppliers. In Mexico City, Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta said that his enterprise is aiming to reduce purchases abroad in order to improve finances.

During recent years, an indiscriminate policy on oil development purchases abroad increased Pemex' foreign debt to $20 billion. In 1983, Pemex was not only able to halt the growth of its debt but also to cover interest and reduce the debt by $2 billion.

PANAMANIAN LEADER CRITICIZES MILITARY'S POSITION

FL062332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Panamanian Communist leader Francisco Changmarin has stated that the presence of military officers in the government prevails through various channels. Changmarin, who is the director of UNIDAD, the weekly newspaper of the People's Party of Panama, said that whoever wins the upcoming presidential elections in Panama must count on the support of the military in order to rule.

CARIBBEAN COMMUNISTS DENOUNCE U.S. POLICY

FL070255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] The participants at the meeting of communist and workers parties and democratic and revolutionary organizations of Caribbean countries held in Barbados [as heard] have vowed to increase the struggle against the aggressive militarist course of U.S. imperialism in the region.

Delegations from Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Martinique, and Guadeloupe participated in the meeting. In a joint communique, they condemned the U.S. aggression against Grenada and stressed that Yankee imperialism and its policy toward Central America and the Caribbean is based solely on force.

Washington's intention to create a political-military bloc in the region and the so-called regional security mobile forces, which are aimed against the peoples of the Caribbean nations, were also criticized.

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, this morning accepted the credentials of (Vincemeo Magno), the new Italian ambassador to Cuba. [Summary] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Mar 84 FL]

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

### GOVERNMENT MOVES TO ATTRACT OFFSHORE BANKS

FL080045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, March 7 (CANA) -- Antigua and Barbuda has moved to make it more attractive for foreign companies to establish offshore banks in the country.

The House of representatives (lower house of Parliament) has given its approval to amending the International Business Corporation Act, reducing the share capital foreign companies are required to maintain from ten million U.S. dollars to one million U.S. dollars.

Finance Minister John St Luce said: "The amendment has become necessary in order that Antigua and Barbuda can become competitive to the other financial centres of the Caribbean such as Barbados, Bermuda, and the Turks and Caicos Islands."

The Business Corporation Act was introduced last March. Since then 81 companies have set up business in Antigua and Barbuda. St. Luce said that the country could have done much better if the share capital figure had been lower.

## BARBADOS

### EXPORTS INCREASED IN FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1983

FL080127 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 7 Mar 84

[By Irvine Reid]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March 7 (CANA) -- Barbados' overall exports for the first 10 months of last year increased by 62.3 million dollars (1 BDOS dollar; 50 cents U.S.) compared with the corresponding period of 1982, according to figures released here today. The state-run Export Promotion Corporation (EPC) said that for the period January to October 1983 Barbados sold 495.8 million dollars in goods abroad compared with 433.5 million dollars in 1982. However, imports for the same period last year rose by 85.6 million dollars to 991.7 million dollars compared with 906.1 million dollars in 1982.

Exports of Barbados' goods to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) during the 10 months rose by 4.1 million dollars to 113.2 million dollars from 109.1 million in 1982. Imports on the other hand went up from 121.8 million dollars in 1982 to 127.5 million last year.

Exports to non-Caricom countries during the first 10 months of last year rose by 61.1 million dollars to 385.5 million dollars compared with 324.4 million dollars in 1982 to 864.1 million dollars, an increase of 79.8 million dollars.

The ECP said that Barbados' biggest exports in the period under review were machinery and transport equipment. Other products showing increases were crude materials, inedible except fuels [as received] chemicals, and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

## DOMINICA

### CHARLES TO SEEK INVESTMENT IN PUERTO RICO

FL071646 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, March 7 (CANA) -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles leaves here next week on a two-day investment-seeking mission to Puerto Rico, a government official said today. Miss Charles, who will be in the United States-administered island from March 14-15, will be accompanied by Chairman of the industrial development corporation Phillip Nassief, President of the Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce Patricia Inglis, and IDC Manager Kenny Alleyn. They will hold talks with officials of the Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce and potential investors. Miss Charles is expected to fly over to St Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands for a brief visit during her stay in Puerto Rico.

### FRENCH DELEGATION TO ARRIVE FOR BOUNDARY TALKS

FL071650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, March 7 (CANA) -- A French delegation is due to arrive here tomorrow for talks with the Dominica Government on the delimitation of Atlantic Ocean boundaries between Dominica and France's two overseas departments, Martinique and Guadeloupe, which sandwich Dominica.

An official statement said Gilbert Buillaume, director in the Ministry of External Affairs, will lead the French delegation. Prime Minister Eugenia Charles will lead the Dominica team.

In February last year, both countries reached agreement on the line of delimitation on the Caribbean side. The statement said matters of mutual interest to Dominica and France will also be raised during the meeting.

### COMMISSION ON CONSTITUTION, PRESIDENTIAL POWER

FL070210 Bridgetown CANA in English 1957 GMT 6 Mar 84

[By Peter Richards]

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, March 6 (CANA) -- Most Dominicans aren't satisfied with the amount of power vested in the country's president and want more muscle put into the largely ceremonial post. Their recommendations, made to a broad-based commission appointed by the government to review the 1978 Constitution, include putting the power of the president here on par with that of counterparts in Latin America and Africa. The commission's findings are detailed in a report now being circulated here for public comment. Some of the commission's members agreed on the need for making the president more powerful, but the group rejected suggestions that the first-past-the-post voting system should be scrapped in favour of proportional representation.

The group also frowned on proposals that the government be given more time to present its annual estimates of revenue and expenditure before Parliament, and that the country, which shares the Eastern Caribbean Court (High Court and Court of Appeal) with other small territories, set up another court.

The commission was set up nearly three years ago. Its chairman is Albert Matthew of the Hugh Wooding Law School in Trinidad and Tobago. Members include former Chief Minister Edward le Blanc, former acting head of state Jenner Armour, as well as trade union, government, and opposition representatives.

A number of Dominicans, both at home and abroad, discussed with members of the commission their views on a suitable constitution for the island, which became independent in November 1978.

"In the course of the deliberations, the commission was of the unanimous view that the exercise was not meant to reproduce individual views or even to tear apart Schedule One of the Dominica Constitution Order 1978, but simply to examine it critically in the light of the history, culture, and experiences of the people of Dominica and if necessary to make recommendations for changes," the commission said in the report.

The group did not make any "radical departure from the Westminster export model" type of constitution found in almost all the member states of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

The commission, which studied the constitutions of a number of countries in the region, said it was of the view that "we should not recommend any system which allowed rigid confrontation by opposing parties or by different branches of the system -- such as the legislature, executive, or judicial."

Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Dominica are the only Caribbean Community (Caricom) member countries with presidents as heads of state.

"The role of the president, the method of his selection, his powers, especially vis-a-vis the prime minister and the security of his tenure, to name a few incidents of the presidency have attracted widely different points of view," said the commission. The commission said Dominica's Constitution seems to have set up a president whose powers were identical to those of the governor, whom he replaced. "So the only significance of that change is that her majesty the queen no longer exercises the executive authority of Dominica, nor is she a part of the Parliament of the country," the commission remarked.

Most of the persons who submitted memoranda, as well as members of the commission, were not satisfied with the present role of the president," although the views on what part he should play in the running of the country are not identical," the group said.

According to the draft report, there were persons who felt that the president should be the head of state as well as of government, a position in most of the members of the Organization of American States (OAS), Guyana, and African countries. The advocates of this point of view suggest that the president should be chosen by the direct vote of the populace in much the same manner as members of Parliament, with some persons saying that the president should be the head of his party's list. Others said that the president should not be aligned politically.

Many persons felt an elected president should handle some of the duties presently being carried out by the office of the prime minister, including those related to defence, external affairs, and the appointment of ministers.

Some said he should be given a veto power and the power to pardon convicts. The president's role in the dissolution of Parliament was also scrutinized. The commission recommended that the head of government not be allowed to have a dissolution of Parliament, as provided for under the present Constitution, unless he has the support of a majority of Parliament for the action. It said the president should be able to appoint another prime minister if the latter does not obtain the support of Parliament for dissolution, adding "the fear of any such failure in Parliament may well cause a prime minister to be more cautious in the relations with his cabinet colleagues and reduce any tendency to arbitrary dismissal."

It added: "We recommend that the president should be given an independent judgment as to whether to dissolve the House or to ask a suitable person to form a government in any event that a resolution of no confidence is passed by the House of Assembly," said the commission.

The commission suggested changes in the selection of a president. At present a person can be in line for the post of president if the nomination is upheld by three memebers of Parliament. But the commission feels that any person being nominated should have the blessing of "at least eight members of the House of Assembly." The commission said the head of state should not be in a position to be dismissed from office at the whims and fancies of any particular group. The Constitution provides for a tribunal comprising the chief justice and two other judges of the Supreme Court to investigate any charge against the president.

The commission felt that the tribunal should not only have to report but to make a recommendation.

The function of Parliament was also widely discussed. One of the key subjects was whether Dominica should adopt a system of separation of powers to advance this basic principle of parliament being given a central role in the management of the affairs of the country or whether it was consistent with a procedure which ensured that the government of the day must have the necessary majority in Parliament to implement its programme.

The commission indicated its preference for the "tried method" of Westminster-style democracy rather than a system which could produce multiple deadlocks and referendums. One member of the commission made reference to the system of proportional representation. Saying that the system had the overriding advantages of ensuring majority rule at all times. The report noted that the United Kingdom and most of its former colonies have adopted the "first-past-the-post" system and that there had not until recently been any serious consideration to adopting proportional representation as a replacement. "While we appreciate the defects of the first-past-the-post system, the dangers inherent in the system of proportional representation are even graver," said the commission.

With regards to the management of the island's finances, the commission said that the principal memorandum received on questions of finance came from government's Financial Secretary Alez Lazare, who said that because of political disturbances in 1979, followed by hurricanes, the minister of finance was unable to meet the deadline set for presentation of the estimates of revenue and expenditure.

The commission said the time given in the Constitution was adequate, adding it was not disposed to accepting any proposal to extend the deadline "to meet eventualities which are so infrequent."

With regards to the judiciary, the only question that arose dealt with the desirability to provide for a court of Dominica. The report noted that, although there is only one higher court for some states of the eastern Caribbean, the countries did not seem to have much difficulty with its operation. "Indeed, it could be said to be a decisive advantage not only from the point of view of costs to have one court for several small territories," the commission said.

## GRENADA

### U.S. ASKED TO RETURN PAPERS SEIZED IN OCTOBER

FL062330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, March 6 (CANA) -- Grenada's Advisory Council has requested the United States Government to return, as soon as possible, all documents and files taken away from the island following last October's military intervention, official sources said. In the second of two notes sent to the U.S. State Department in the last three months, the Council, according to the sources, has informed the American Government that it would like an end to all further publication of the "captured documents" and that all should be returned in their "original form" to Grenada. Official Foreign Ministry sources told CANA that the files and documents were of "importance to us here" and that in any case, they "constitute part of Grenada's historical records."

The question of the return of the documents is expected to be raised here later this month when U.S. diplomat Loren E. Lawrence is to be accredited as his country's first charge d'affaires to Grenada following the bloody Army overthrow of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's Peoples Revolutionary Government and the subsequest U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island. Lawrence is a former ambassador to Jamaica. His deputy will be Roy Haverkamp, who is due to arrive here on March 13, the fifth anniversary of the coup that brought Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) to power.

The State Department and the Pentagon in Washington have been releasing portions of the documents their military forces seized during the invasion from ministerial and other government offices. Among the estimated twenty-seven tons of documents the U.S. forces took away are military and economic agreements signed by the PRG with Cuba, the Soviet Union, and other Eastern bloc countries. The sources said that the Americans have taken possession of all of the arms and ammunition "captured or discovered" during the October intervention.

The Advisory Council has shown no interest in recovering any of the arms and ammunition taken away by the Americans since the country's Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) has been disbanded and, according to a spokesman for the Council, "the question of an army in the future has to be determined by a newly elected government."

### COMMEMORATION OF PRG COUP ANNIVERSARY ANNOUNCED

FL070038 Bridgetown CANA in English 2328 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, March 6 (CANA) -- Supporters of the deposed Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) are planning celebrations next week to mark the fifth anniversary of the first coup d'etat in the eastern Caribbean on March 13, 1979.

Former PRG Agriculture Minister George Louison told CANA the event is being coordinated by the recently formed Maurice Bishop October 19, 1983 Martyrs Foundation, established to honour and preserve the memory of the late prime minister and others killed in a bloody military coup which triggered a U.S.-led invasion.

It was a feud between moderate and radical leftists in the PRG which led to the military takeover by the more radical faction.

Louison said the celebrations would include a cultural show and exhibition at one of the community centres built with funds provided by the Bishop government and the European Economic Community (EEC).

According to Louison, the interim government had given the foundation the go ahead to bring in Caribbean artists, including top calypsonians for the occasion, since it was felt there would be no security problems.

March 13, which for the past four years had been designated as a public holiday, was late last year removed by the interim government as one of the public holidays here.

## ST LUCIA

### BRIEFS

LOAN FOR FARMERS -- Bridgetown, Barbados, March 7 (CANA) -- The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), financial arm of the UN Fund Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), today announced a 2.1 million dollar (U.S.) loan for the small farmers community in St Lucia. The project will therefore focus on helping small farmers increase foodcrops and livestock production. It will establish a line of credit with the St Lucia Development Bank for short- and medium-term loans to farmers with holdings of less storage facilities to improve the distribution system and strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's information and veterinary services. The loan agreement was signed at IFAD headquarters by Joseph Allain, second secretary at the High Commission for the Eastern Caribbean in London, and Abdelmuhsin Al-Sudeary, the IFAD president. The Caribbean Development Bank is co-financing the project. [Summary] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1947 GMT 7 Mar 84 FL]

GOVERNMENT AGAIN TAKES OVER BAUXITE MINING

FL080125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 7 (CANA) -- Guyana, under a new agreement just signed here, has again taken over responsibility for local bauxite mining, which in 1980 had been contracted to an American company, Green Construction.

The state-run Guyana Mining Enterprise (Guymine), which supervises the ministry, said that under the new contract the company, renamed Green Overseas Corporation, will now be responsible for the removal of a total of 3.2 million cubic metres of overburden from the East Montgomery and Kara Kara Mines, both at Linden, 67 miles south of Georgetown.

Other main features are the maintenance and repair of specific equipment types in East Montgomery and the establishment and maintenance of formal (?medial) and supervisory training programmes which will ultimately lead to a reduction of the dependence of expatriate supervisors, Guymine said.

The move is seen here as part of an effort by the nationalised bauxite sector to (?have) maximum control of all aspects of operations of the industry, Guyana's number one foreign exchange earner.

Under a previous contract, Green had responsibility for supplying Guymine with bauxite ore, with Guymine officials monitoring operations.

YSM DRIVE SEEKS RELEASE OF S. AFRICA'S MANDELA

FL080040 Bridgetown CANA in English 2024 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 7 (CANA) -- The Young Socialist movement (YSM), youth arm of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC), has initiated a campaign here to collect 200,000 signatures by the end of April for forwarding to the South African Government as part of an international effort to have jailed nationalist Nelson Mandela released.

The campaign was launched earlier this month and President Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister Ptlomey Reid, and cabinet ministers were among the first signatories, YSM Chairman Eugene Gilbert said.

The campaign is the work of a broad-based committee which includes both of Guyana's major parties, the PNC and the Marxist-oriented People's Progressive Party (PPP), and the Guyana Peace Council GPC, which is headed by PPP leader Dr Cheddi Jagan.

"The task of the committee is to mobilise the entire Guyanese people in support of world wide actions to secure the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners in South African jails," Gilbert said.

## 4TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION CELEBRATED QUIETLY

PM071158 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 27 Feb 84 p 4

[ANP report: "Sober Celebration of Suriname Revolution"]

[Text] Paramaribo/The Hague, 27 Feb -- The 4th anniversary of the revolution and military coup of 25 February 1980 was celebrated in Suriname on Saturday [25 February]. Spokesmen in the Surinamese capital described the celebrations as "particularly sober." Unlike previous years, no mass demonstration was organized.

On Saturday night, Acting President Ramdat-Misier and Army leader Desi Bouterse laid a wreath at the revolutionary monument in the center of Paramaribo. There was also a reception at the presidential palace and a fireworks display in the evening. In a short speech, Acting President Ramdat-Misier stressed the need for unity in the country.

On the evening of 24 February, Army leader Bouterse made a 2-hour speech to aspirant members of the Stanvaste [Steadfast] Unity Movement, which was announced 24 November last year but which has not yet been established. A few hundred people were present. Bouterse called Stanvaste "the backbone" of the revolution. He said that the creation of the unity movement, which should have taken place 25 February, could not happen because of recent problems, such as the strikes in the bauxite industry. Spokesmen in Paramaribo also point to the fact that meetings for aspirant members of Stanvaste have in recent weeks been characterized by a considerable lack of interest.

According to reports from well-informed sources in Paramaribo, Dr R. Van Trikt will today be sworn in as health minister. This will complete the interim Udenhout cabinet, which took office 3 weeks ago. Van Trikt is the candidate of Surinamese industry and commerce. The cabinet has nine members -- five appointed by the military authorities, two by the trade union movement, and two by industry and commerce.

## BOLIVIA

### USSR TRADE UNION SECRETARY VISITS COB LEADERS

PY071845 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] This morning the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] leaders were visited by the secretary of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. During her visit, the secretary encouraged the COB leaders to elaborate on the economic situation of Bolivian workers and the progress of the current democratic process. Lyudmila Zemlyannikova, besides being a trade union representative, is also a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a representative of the Soviet Committee of Democratic Women.

During her discussions at COB headquarters, Zemlyannikova expressed her satisfaction and gratitude for the invitation to visit Bolivia that she had received from Bolivian democratic women. In turn, COB leader Simon Reyes thanked Zemlyannikova for the gestures of friendship received from the USSR in support of the Bolivian democratic process and for the unwavering solidarity that the USSR has shown with Bolivian workers.

### BRIEFS

CAF LOAN APPROVED -- The Andean Development Corporation [CAF] yesterday approved a $9-million loan to Bolivia. The CAF delegation in Bolivia reported that the loan was approved during the 20th meeting of the CAF Executive Committee held in Caracas. The funds will be used for a seed production program to overcome the shortage of potato, wheat, and corn seeds caused by the floods and droughts. Another portion of the loan will be used to repair the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Highway. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Feb 84 p 1 PY]

## PERU

### LABOR UNIONS RESOLVE TO STRIKE ON 22 MARCH

PY071642 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Today the four existing labor unions formally called for a 24-hour strike on 22 March. The announcement was made by Julio Cruzado, president of the CTP [Confederation of Peruvian Workers], after a meeting with delegates of the CGTP [Confederation of General Peruvian Workers], the CNT [Confederation of National Workers], and the CTRP [Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution].

Senator Cruzado explained that this stoppage is to protest the government's current socioeconomic policy.

### BRIEFS

NEW NEWSPAPER -- Lima, 5 Mar (EFE) -- The first issue of the daily HOY appeared in Lima today. The tabloid-format, 32-page daily of a social democratic and pluralist tendency will carry general information, placing emphasis on the country's current political situation. HOY is directed by Pablo Truel Uribe. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2049 GMT 5 Mar 84 PY]